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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIX NO. 130 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1941 PRICE ONE ANNA

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Hitler Gingers Up For Syrian Putsch

NEXT IN NAZI TIME-TABLE

MASSING OF BARGES NORTH OF TRIPOLI FOR TROOPS

ANKARA, June 1.

Nazi preparations to land troops in Syria are indicated by the evacuation of barracks by French troops and a large assemblage of boats north of Tripoli being overhauled under German supervision; influential Arabs have been given excess rations of food by the Germans, and others are reported to have received large sums of money.

It is reported that the Nazi Near East expert, Von. Hentig, has returned to Syria, apparently travelling on a false passport. He is operating along a strip of Syrian territory traversed by the Turkish-Iraq Railway, where he is trying to raise bands of volunteers. It now appears that the Germans control one newspaper in Damascus and one in Beirut.

In general German activitity in Syria is less obvious since Vichy's assurances were conveyed by Henri Haye to Mr. Cordell Hull but still very active under the surface.

The famous Taurus Express due in Turkey from Iraq had not arrived yesterday (Saturday) but it is expected to-day. It is understood that the delay occurred in Iraq.—Reuter.

IS IT NAZI SABOTAGE?

Two U. S. Grain Elevators And 400 Cattle Meant For Britain Destroyed By Fire

JERSEY CITY, June 1.

An armed watch is being kept on forts, factories and docks along the Hudson River, following the outbreak of a huge fire last night which destroyed two full eight-storey grain elevators in the Erie railway yards. The total damage is estimated at several million dollars and also includes a score of railway trucks, at least four barges and four hundred heads of cattle in stockyards at the south railway terminus.

So far there is no evidence of sabotage, although newspaper comment gives prominence to the fact that some of the goods are reported to be supplies intended for Britain.

It is also noted that warnings had been given by "a German" that acts of sabotage might be expected to coincide with memorial Day.

A full view of the fire was obtained from New York rooftops and though it is now finally under control, a thick smoke is hanging over Hudson and covers part of Manhattan.—Reuter.

VISITORS TO DUTCH EAST INDIES

TOKIO, June 1.

Stricter control of temporary visitors to the Dutch East Indies begins to-day, according to a proclamation by the Military authorities there, says a Batavia message to the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF R. A. F.

LONDON, June 1.

It is officially announced that the Commander-in-Chief of the R. A. F. in the Middle East Suir Arthur Longmore has been appointed Inspector-General of the R. A. F. He is succeeded by air Vice-Marshal A. W. M. Tedder.—Reuter.

Vichy Protests Against Sfax Bombing

LONDON, June 1.

The French Ambassador at Madrid has presented note to Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador, protesting against the bombing at Sfax in Tunisia of ship Rabelais and injury to eight French subjects, it is learned in London to-day.—Reuter.

NEW U. S. 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP

NEW YORK June 1.

It is reported that a new 35,000 ton United States Battleship will be launched, next Saturday.—Reuter.

British Withdrawal From Crete

15,000 TROOPS REACH EGYPT

War Office Communique Admits Severe Losses

LONDON, June 1.

A War office communique says that the British are withdrawing from Crete. 15,000 troops had been withdrawn to Egypt.

The following is the text of the Communique: "After twelve days of what has undoubtedly been fiercest fighting in this war, it was decided to withdraw our forces from Crete. Although the losses we inflicted on the Enemy's troops and aircraft had been enormous, it became clear that our naval and military forces could not be expected to operate indefinitely in and near Crete, without more air support than could be provided from our bases in Africa. Some 15,000 of our troops had been withdrawn to Egypt, but it must be admitted that our losses had been severe."

GENERAL FREYBERG IN EGYPT

LONDON, June 1.

It is believed that the number 15,000 given in the War Office Communique for troops withdrawn from Crete relates only to the British Imperial troops and does not include Greek troops who may have been withdrawn.

It is not yet knownwhat proportion of troops from the Dominions is among the men saved. Nor is it possible yet to indicate in London the total of troops the British had in Crete, nor whether the evacuation is regarded as completed. Informed circles discussing the necessity for the withdrawal emphasise the disparity in distances between the British and German air bases from Crete.

It is thought that at least some of the German prisoners captured in Crete have been transferred to Egypt.

London circles assume that the New Zealand Commander-in-Chief General Freyberg came out with the troops who were withdrawn, in view of the recent statement that he was alive and with his troops.—Reuter.

Nazis Now Want Prayers For Success

LONDON, June 1.

To-day the general feeling here seems to be that despite the withdrawal from Crete, the course of events in the Near East has not brought Hitler appreciably nearer his ultimate goal.

NAZIS WANT PRAYERS

The decision in Germany that henceforth special prayers for the Nazi armies in the field shall be offered in all churches until the end of the war may be taken as evidence of the growing need to support German morale against the coming news of heavy losses.

WHAT BRITAIN GAINS

The fact is that thanks to the magnificent stand made by the British forces and the long time they managed to hold out in Crete, the situation in other centres in the Near East has considerably improved for Britain. While Crete has been held, forces and aeroplanes from East Africa have been made ready for action elsewhere. Tanks have been overhauled and serviced and the situation in Iraq has been cleared up. All this has given the British solid encouragement, which has done much to counterbalance the inevitable anxiety that was felt for the Imperial forces in Crete.—Reuter.

MEXICO TO BACK UNITED FRONT AGAINST NAZIS

WASHINGTON, June 1.

An American broadcast this morning quoted an important statement by the Mexican President on the attitude of his country would adopt, if the United States entered the war. The President said Mexico would give her support to the United States because in the present state of affairs, the destiny of American nations could not be isolated from that of the others.

The President stated that Mexico was strengthening her defences to prepare the country against the possibility of an attack. He added that only nations which were prepared to assume their political responsibilities should avoid the Totalitarian rule.—Reuter.

U. S. Aircraft Will Be Deciding Factor

NEW YORK, June 1.

The importance of United States aircraft to Britain was stressed in a speech last night by Senator George. He said "the battle of Crete has shown that only air power could ward off invasion." He urged that American supplies of all kinds to Britain should be increased.

No Turning Back

There is further news to-day of the United States press support for President Roosevelt's latest fireside chat.

The Detriot Free Press, in an article says, "The die is cast, we are in this war, just asmuch as if the Congress had made a formal declaration of hostilities. There is no turning back."

HUGE DEFENCE BILL

It is estimated that the United States will spend at least 3,000 million pounds on defence in the next fiscal year. This figure, which was given in an official budget estimate in Washington yesterday, is 900 million pounds more than the estimates given last January, the total expenditure on the army and navy, under the Lease and Lend programme is expected to be asmuch as 8,000 million pounds.

COPPER CONTROL

All copper supplies in the United States are to be subjected to a nation-wide priority control.

GALL-UP POLL

The latest Gall-up Poll shows that 12 per cent of the Americans would rather enter the war than see Britain surrender. The question asked was "would you rather see Britain surrender than that the United States should go to war?" Of the minority 26 per cent replied in the affirmative and the remaining twelve were undecided.—Reuter.



After Crete, is Syria in the Nazi time-table.

SRINIVASAN MEETS SIR SIKANDAR

SIMLA, June 1.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of "The Hindu", met the Hon. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, at the latter's residence this afternoon, when, it is understood the general political situation was discussed.—United Press.

KING FEISAL SAFE IN BAGHDAD

End Of Iraq Trouble: Mosul Governor Not For Rashid Ali

CAIRO, June 1.

It is understood that boy King Feisal of Iraq is safe in Baghdad.

Earlier reports from unconfirmed sources had asserted that the six-year-old Feisal was carried off by Rashid Ali in the latter's flight to Iran.

It is also learned that the Governor of the Mosul area, where oil wells lie, has throughout been opposed to Rashid Ali's movement. Therefore, it is considered in usually well-informed circles that the Iraq trouble is virtually ended.—Reuter.

FR. MINISTER TO BOLIVIA RESIGNS

Protest Against Vichy Policy; Will Join De Gaulle

LONDON, May 31.

Gen. de Gaulle's headquarters issue the following announcement:—"The French Minister to Bolivia Grandin de Leprivier has sent his resignation to the Vichy Government to join the de Gaulle movement. By this gesture Grandin de Leprevier wishes to protest against the agreements between Darlan and Hitler, which open up doors of Syria to Germany and against the policy of treason now practised in full daylight by the Vichy Government.

Governor General of Free French Equatorial Africa has sent from Brazville to Free French forces in London a sum of £5,000 for purchase of fifth Spitfire, which will bear name of Cuhampende. At the same time the Union of Free French Men in Gold Coast have sent a sum £1,000 for purchase of war weapons to hasten freeing of the mother country and final victory of Allied cause.—Reuter.

BOLIVIAN GOVT. TAKES UP CAPRONI WORKS

LONDON, June 1.

The Bolivian Navy Ministry has decided to take over the Caproni works in Bolivia according to a despatch from La Paz to the Vichy news agency.

The message states that the action was taken under expropriation laws and that in future the works will be operated by the Navy Ministry.—Reuter.

NO PRESS GAG WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION

EDITORS' CONFERENCE CHIEF TO TAKE UP QUESTION OF GANDHIJI'S STATEMENTS WITH MAXWELL

SIMLA, June 1

After deliberations lasting for three days, the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference adjourned to-day "sine die." It adopted resolution regarding the "Sainik" of Agra and the "National Herald" of Lucknow.

While appreciating the action of Government in removing the ban on the publication of riot news in Bengal, the Committee urged for a system of consultation between Government and the Press Advisory Committee as existed in Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces.

Regarding Gandhiji's statements, it is understood that the President, Mr. K. Srinivasan, will meet the Home Member with the Government of India to-morrow, when official reactions to the committee's views thereon are likely to be known. These views have been communicated to Government through the Chief Press Adviser.

With regard to the action against the "Istaq Lal" of Quetta and the "Zam Zam" of Lahore, the President has been authorised to take up the matter with the authorities concerned.

SANIK SECURITY QUESTION

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met again to-day at noon in the Press Room of the Government of India. Among other things, the Committee passed the following resolutions:

"This Standing Committee, having considered all aspects of the "Sainik" Case, is of the opinion that there never was any justification for the U.P. Government's demand of a total security of Rs. 6,000 from the "Sainik" which admittedly had not committed any offence, and, therefore, regrets that, instead of cancelling the order altogether, the U.P. Government have only reduced the amount of the demand to Rs. 1,000.

The Committee is of the opinion that a vital question of principle is involved in this instance, and nothing short of the complete cancellation of the original order will meet the requirements of the case. The Committee deplores the unconscionable delay that has already occurred in regard to this matter, resulting in the ruin of the business of the paper and attendant hardships on the employees and requests the U.P. Government to cancel the original order immediately.

While appreciating the modification of the original order, the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that the "Sainik" case has come to be regarded by the public and the press throughout the country as the measure of the effectiveness of the machinery created under the Delhi Agreement and of the Government's anxiety to ensure that the views of the Standing Committee are respected."

The resolution was moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, seconded by Mr. J. N. Sahni and supported by Mr. A. S. Iyengar.

'NATIONAL HERALD' CASE

"The Standing Committee reiterates its former resolutions of the U.P. Provincial Press Advisory Committee on the question of the security demanded and taken from the "National Herald" of Lucknow.

The Committee regrets that the U.P. Government have not redeemed the promise (1) to "write on a clean slate" which was made to the U.P. Press Advisory Committee at its first meeting held in December 1940, (2) to have refused to consider the question 'de novo' either by themselves or through the U.P. Press Advisory Committee, and (3) to have, in spite of the repeated requests of the Standing Committee and the U.P. Press Advisory Committee refused to refund the security.

The Standing Committee urges the Government of India to use their good offices with the U.P. Government to have the views of the U.P. Advisory Committee, and this Standing Committee respected in the manner desired in their various resolutions on this matter."

The resolution was moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, seconded by Mr. Suresh Mazumdar and supported by Mr. J. N. Sahni.

"Resolved that the Standing Committee put on record and communicate to the Government its opinion that in provinces where the Provincial Press Advisory Committees are functioning, the Government should not promulgate any ordinance or order under the Defence of India Rules of a nature to restrict the rights and liberties of the press without consultation of the Provincial Press Advisory

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

SAD END OF NAZI ADMIRAL

Admiral Boeham, C.-in-C. In Norway And Friend Of Hess, Commits Suicide

LONDON, June 1.

The German Naval Commander-in-Chief in Norway, Admiral Boeham, committed suicide at the Grand Hotel in Oslo, according to reports reaching the Norwegian Telegraph Agency in London. It is asserted that his suicide was the consequence of his friendship with Herr Rudolf Hess and was connected with the recent visit of the Gestapo Chief Himmler to Norway.

Admiral Boeham, (aged 50), was Chief of the German Naval Staff before the war, and previous to this appointment in November, 1938, was the Chief of the North Sea naval station.

SCOURING SEAS TO SEARCH NAZI CRUISER "PRINZ EUGEN"

LONDON, June 1.

Eight days after parting company with the "Bismarck", the German 10,000-ton, eight-inch cruiser "Prinz Eugen" is still hunted by the British navy

Warships and air-planes directed by men who trapped the "Bismarck" now range thousands of miles over the Atlantic searching the cruiser. Among the places where it is thought possible she is attempting to reach are Murmansk, where the "Bremen" had hid earlier in the war, Dakar or another French West African port. Another possibility is she had a rendezvous with a supply ship in Mid-Atlantic.—Reuter.

In Ukraine

SOVIET MILITARY MANOEUVRES

7,000 Men Take Part In Mock Battle

LONDON, June 1.

The Moscow radio announces, that military manoeuvres have been carried out in several provinces of the Ukraine. Attempts to combine air and naval landings are said to have been beaten off after a mock battle in which 7,000 men took part.—Reuter.

LONGER VACATION DUE TO RIOTS

The riot situation shows no signs of improvement, Sunday's toll being, three stabbed to death, and nine injured.

In view of the deteriorating situation, the School Committee of the Bombay Municipality has decided to extend the summer vacation till further notice.

MULJI JETHA MARKET STAYS CLOSED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Gordhandas D. Morarji and Mr. Devidas M. Thakersey, two Presidents of the above markets country cloth, foreign cloth Associations had written a letter of protest to the Commissioner of Police in connection with the arrest of Mr. Vallabhdas Vandravan, Market Secretary, on Saturday and as the Commissioner's reply had not been received now, both the above Presidents have decided to keep the Market closed for to-day (Monday).

(Details on Page 8)

Toll Of Air Raid On Dublin

DUBLIN, June 1.

Twenty-five killed and 88 injured is the present casualties list in the bombing of Dublin. Twenty houses were completely demolished and 55 seriously damaged —Reuter.

End Of Fighting In Iraq

CAIRO, June 1.

Fighting ceased in Iraq at 08/00 to-day following the signing of the Armistic last night according to Iraqi sources, which also report that the Regent entered Baghdad this morning.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted one graduate lady teacher for girls second language, French, Std. VI with boarding and lodging; Terms according qualification. Write to Rustom Dadabhai Mahuva (Kathiawar). (14643)

Wanted immediately male and female trained teachers. Apply stating qualifications, age, starting salary, experience, language, etc., Box 14642 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

Wanted a trained and experienced Lady Teacher to take charge of a pre-primary, montessori class. Apply personally to the Principal, Bharda New High School, Waudby Road, between 11 a. m. and 12 noon. (14625)

Wanted a Parsi Graduate to work as a reporter in an English daily. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 51 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Managers and General Clerks. Pay Rs. 25 to 100. State minimum pay. Apply with two annas stamps. The Limited Companies (India) Ambala City. (14636)

Wanted Head Mistress for Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalay, Udaipur. Trained and experienced Hindi knowing graduate preferred. Salary according to qualification. Apply Secretary. (14615)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Navayuga Vidya Mandir, Sekhsariabhuvan, Marine Drive is opened to impart modern education to your children. (14640)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal (5037)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Promissory Notes (Personal Bonds) and Mortgages! Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203, Hornby Road, Assar Virji Building. (14631)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY

CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE

TENDER NOTICE

THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (Supply) (Contracts Directorate), New Delhi, invites tenders for the stores detailed below required at Quetta, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Kirkee, Allahabad and Calcutta:—

*Knives Bread	Nos. 749
*Knives Table Large	„ 9,562
*Knives Table Small	„ 9,112

*Manufactured from Straight Carbon Steel of any carbon content between 0.45 and 0.75%.

Tender No. P|SY|MS198|28|16

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 3|- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only, to the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) (Contracts Directorate), New Delhi, quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to the 16th June, '41.

Applicants not already on the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) (Contracts Directorate) list of approved contractors, must state in their application for tender forms the name of their bankers.

N.B.—Tender forms are also available for sale at Branch Offices of the Contracts Directorate at Calcutta, Bombay, and Cawnpore, as well as in the Offices of Controllers of Supplies at Madras, Lahore and Karachi and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of the prescribed tender fee direct to the officers concerned. (5180)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department Reserve Bank Building, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of Life jackets.

Tender form No. SY|BX. 1316 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2|- per set (not refundable). Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on the 6th June, 1941. (5200)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of sewing cotton thread white.

Tender form No. SY.BX.1304 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2 per set and is not refundable. Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on the 11th June, 1941. (5197)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents separately for (1) Bombay Presidency (2) Central India, for The Hindu Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, which has got the following outstanding characteristics:—(1) Huge paid up Capital of over 3 1|2 lacs forming an additional Security for Policy holders. (2) A large Reserve to start business with. (3) Security of 2 lacs required by Insurance Act deposited in full with Government before commencing business. (4) Housed in its own spacious buildings. (5) Very low premiums and novel schemes Apply to:—The Secretary. (14633)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Grinding or Pulverising Machine for making fine powder of soap stone Barytes Oxides and similar minerals. New or second-hand. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 5181, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India)
Head Office:
BOMBAY MUTUAL BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be held at the Office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, 1941, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), for transacting the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Revenue Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1940.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. A. S. Parikh and Mr. A. H. Wadia who retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To consider the grant of a gratuity to the retired Secretary, Mr. J. M. Cordeiro.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. H. MISTRY,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 13th May, 1941. 5128

The Schools Committee's Office, Bombay.

NOTIFICATION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an "Inspectress of Schools" for the Municipal Urdu Girls Schools from ladies whose mother tongue is Urdu. The minimum qualification for the post is that the candidate must be at least a Matriculate of a Recognised University with some kind of recognised training qualification. The grade of the post is Rs. 75-5-150 plus Rs. 20|- as Conveyance allowance but the Schools Committee may start the selected candidate on any salary in this grade according to her qualifications, experience, etc. The Selected candidate will have to serve on probation for one year and she will be subject to all the Municipal service regulations, governing Municipal service. Intending candidates should state their qualifications in full, previous experience, age, caste and religion and should apply on or before the 14th June 1941 to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7). (5198)

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an "Inspectress of Schools" for the Municipal Gujarati Girls' Schools from ladies whose mother tongue is Gujarati. The minimum qualifications for the post is that the candidate must be a B.A., B.T. of a Recognised University. The grade of the post is Rs. 100-5-150 plus Rs. 20|- P. M. as conveyance allowance but the Schools Committee may start the selected candidate on any salary in the grade according to her qualifications, experience etc. The selected candidate will have to serve on probation for one year and she will be subject to all the Municipal Service Regulations governing Municipal service. Intending candidates should state their qualifications, experience, age, caste and religion and should apply on or before 14th June, 1941, to the Secretary Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7). (5199)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificate No. 4205 in respect of fifty ordinary shares Nos. 20159 to 20208 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. standing in the name of BAI AVABAI ARDESHIR MARKER has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. (5192)

Public Notices

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of old and unserviceable stores available for disposal at the General Stores Depot, Lower Parel, Bombay. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2|- which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 11th June 1941, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted. (5184)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

DUPLICATION OF 19 DOWN and 20 UP POONA EXPRESSES

For the convenience of the travelling public, a DUPLICATE Down and Up Poona Express will run daily from Bombay to Poona and Vice Versa from 31st May to 4th June, 1941 (both days inclusive) to the following timings:—

FROM BOMBAY

	H.M.
Victoria terminus	Dep. 7-45
Poona	Arr. 11-40

FROM POONA

	H.M.
Poona	Dep. 15-00
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 19-10

No RESTAURANT CARS WILL RUN ON THESE TRAINS.

Further particulars from ANY station between Bombay and Poona. (5194)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Foreign Rate Circular No. 3 (Coaching & Goods) has been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (5195)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA FATEL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of the lease-hold tenure containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts being the Plot No. 53B of Sydenham Road Estate, Scheme 37 of the Bombay Municipality bearing New Survey No. 321 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under C. S. No. 4|1177 of Mandvi Division together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 598 (2) and Street No. 279 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Mahomedali Road in the city and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by passage, on or towards the West by Mahomedali Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 53A on or towards the South by Plot No. 54A.

Bombay Dated this 31st day of May, 1941.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (5196)

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of June 1941, to the 30th day of June, 1941 (both days inclusive) for preparation of interest warrants.

A. L. TERRY,
Asst. Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1941. (5193)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Chandrasen and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Nurmahomed Haji Umar, the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in Mortgage dated 12th December, 1941, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1941, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

Pension and Tax land together with dwelling house at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim admeasuring 4,880 square yards (in the City survey register shown 4,903 square yards) or thereabouts and premises are registered under New No. C/3457, New Survey No. D/32 and Cadastral Survey No. 851 of Mahim Division and assessed under G Ward Nos. 5018 (1), (2), (3), (4), 5019 (1), (2), (3), (6), (8), (9), (10), 5021 (3A), (3B) and Street Nos. 346, A, B, C, 347, A, B, E, G, H, I, 349AC and 347BB and bounded on the East by the property of St. Michals Church and partly by the property of Damodar Shrikison on the West partly by the property of Dungarsi Pargji and partly by the property of Madhavji Shivji on the North by the property of Umarsey Damodar and on the South by the property of St. Michals Church.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Chandrasen & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee Fort or to the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "PRATT BUILDING" SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF HUGHES ROAD AND HARVEY ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from The Official Liquidator, High Court, Bombay and the Liquidator of Messrs. T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd., (In Liquidation) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on Saturday the 21st June, 1941, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 429 Square Yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 100B of the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay bounded on the East partly by Plot No. 100A of the said Estate leased to A. Hyland Limited and partly by Victoria Mills Property on the South by Hughes Road, on the West by Harvey Road and on the North by the property described in second schedule hereunder written, bearing New Survey Nos. 7990 and 7992 and Cadastral Survey No. 1722 Girgaum and Malabar Hill division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2715(1) part Street No. 3 part.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 677 Square Yards or thereabouts situate at Gamdevi Road bounded on the East by the said Victoria Mills Property, on the West by Harvey Road, on the South by the property described in the first schedule and on the North by the said Victoria Mills Property, bearing New Survey No. 7981, Cadastral Survey No. 1722 Girgaon Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2601, Street No. 8.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1941, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and Unclaimed Properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY 10th June, 1941, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Head Police Office opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Edgar Wallace's most Thrilling Story
THE DOOR DOOR
WITH
SEVEN LOCKS SEVEN LOCKS
WITH
LESLIE BANKS
LILLI PALMER

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Star... the role... the adventure... the romance to make amazing Entertainment for You!
Tyrone Power
in the most famous of all screen roles
THE MARK OF ZORRO
with
Linda Darnell, Basil Rathbone.
Also Movietone War News!

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
HENRY FONDA · DOROTHY LAMOUR · LINDA DARNELL
CHAD HANNA
IN TECHNICOLOR
Tender Romance!....Earthy Humour!... Colourful People in a rolling tent show!
Also latest movietone WAR NEWS!
Book early.

POLITICAL SUMMER SCHOOLS

Successful Experiments In Malwan And Bhadgaon

(By T. V. Parvate).

From May 12 to May 26, there was conducted a political summer school in East Khandesh District at Bhadgaon. During these 15 days lectures on diverse economic, political and social topics were given to about 65 young men, the lecturers being local worthies as well as some others who hailed from Bombay and other places in the mofussil. Among those who attended the lectures were textile workers of Dhulia and Amalner and peasants of the two Khandesh Districts and a few others were University undergraduates.

Arrangements were made for the lodging of all these young men in a bunglow situated outside the town. About six hours a day were devoted to the study of special subjects, two hours to reading together, and two hours for play and physical drill.

The total expenditure came to about Rs. 600. The managers of the schools find that they have a deficit of about Rs. 100 to wipe out, but they are quite hopeful that they will be able to collect that amount. The people of Bhadgaon took a lot of trouble to see that the young men in the class felt quite at home during the fortnight they were staying in their village.

Among those who addressed the classes were Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Editor of the 'Lokmanya', who gave three lectures on Marx's 'Capital', the Russian Revolution and the Chinese Revolution,' Mr. Lalji Pendse who lectured for four days and spoke on the working class movement, history of the Congress and Parties in Indian politics; and Messrs. Sanzgiri and Kulkarni who spoke on Imperialism and the present situation. Messrs. S. R. Javdekar and Dada Dharmadhikari were invited to speak on Gandhism but were unable to accept the invitations.

It will be recalled that a similar political summer school was conducted last year at Malvan in Ratnagiri District and it was also as great a success as this effort in Khandesh this year. On both the occasions it became evident that those who were taking interest in the work among the workers, peasants and the Congress had a real hunger for political and economic knowledge. It is desirable that the intellectual equipment of such workers should be of a high order. The work must be carried on by Hindu and Muslim young men among their communities jointly and severally and if one gets a cadre of workers like that in each district, the present animosities will have disappeared.

EXTEND THE MOVEMENT

It will be very desirable to run such a school in every District either during the May or the November vacation. If about 50 people for each district are trained as they were at Bhadgaon in Khandesh, they are bound to take message of constructive work and popular organisation wherever they go and the question of the paucity of workers among the countryside will have been solved. For each District the expense would be only Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, to judge from the example of Bhadgaon. Is this difficult of achievement, if there is enough patriotic zeal in about half a dozen public workers in each District?

A. R. P. DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE

SIMLA, May 31.

The discussion between Bengal Ministers, Sir Nazimuddin and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and the representatives of the Government of India with regard to A. R. P. matters continued to-day, and will be resumed on Monday —A. P.

SWAMIS RUSH TO ORGANISE RELIEF WORK

MADRAS, June 1.

On hearing of the severe havoc wrought by the cyclone on the west coast, a party of Swamis of the Ramakrishna Mission has left Madras for Trichur to organise relief work and render aid to the sufferers.—A. P.

SOL LESSER presents
Merle OBERON Melvyn DOUGLAS
in Ernst Lubitsch's
THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING
with BURGESS MEREDITH
NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, JUNE 2

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Panna Lal. 5-20 Pitu on the Violin 5-30 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 5-45 Farhat Jahan Bibbo of Jaipur 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special Announcements. 6-15 Ghalib Ki Ghazlen 6-30 Prabhu Ke Charnon Men 6-45 Khurshid Kapadia. 6-55 Panna Lal 7-15 New Fiction. 7-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo of Jaipur. 7-50 Benazir Bai of Agra. 8-5 Bhopali on the Violin 8-15 For Villagers Only. 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay 9-45 Panna Lal. 10-0 Vilayat Khan. 10-15 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 10-25 Farhat Jahan Bibbo of Jaipur 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Shridhar. 7-40 Shama Bai of Kolhapur. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English 8-25 Hashmat. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9-0 A I R Trio. 9-10 E. G. Pargaonker 9-20 A. R. Khan. 12-30 p.m. Bhakti Bhav. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1-0 Three Violinists. 1-10 Geet, Garba and Duet. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5-0 To-morrow. 5-5 Hashmat. 5-20 Surbahar Solo. 5-25 News in Marathi, 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 E. G. Pargaonker. 5-55 Thumri Tilang. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Rajnikant Desai 6-30 Nana Ani Mani (Marathi). 7-0 Berlin Na Samachar. 7-15 String Music. 7-25 Local News and Announcements 7-30 Hashmat. 7-45 Bhavgeet 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the Day. 8-30 Matters of Moment. 8-45 Sound News (English). 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 10-0 Shejardharma. 10-15 Shama Bai.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Choruses. 8-15 Gujri on Jaltarang. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1, 8-40 Rajnikant Desai. 9-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 B. R. Deodhar 1-0 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-0 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Ghulam Rasool. 5-35 to 6-0 As in Bombay 1. 6-0 Gujarati Geet. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-30 p.m. Commercial News. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shama Bai. 8-25 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 A I R Chorus Party. 9-10 E. G. Pargaonker. 9-20 Rajnikant Desai. 9-30 Muriel Nadig 9-40 Muscha Levitzki. 9-50 Mehli Mehta and His Sextette.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Gopal Chandra Chatterjee. 5-10 Sudhansu Das Guta 5-25 Gopal Chandra Chatterjee. 5-35 Sarat Chandra Satik. 5-45 News in English. 5-50 Milly Chowdhuri. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 For the Rural and Industrial Areas 7-0 Replies to Listeners' Letters. 7-20 Milad Sharif. 7-40 Indubala. 8-0 Amar Prem. 8-20 Indubala. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9-0 A. Shemansky. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 10-0 John Phillips and His Orchestra.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

4-0 p.m. For Children (Tamil). 4-30 Tea Time Music 5-0 Kumbakonam Siva Vadivelu Pillai. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 A I R Artist. 6-30 Kumbakonam Siva Vadivelu Pillai. 7-0 Life's Many Facets. 5. 7-15 Commercial News. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Musiri Subramania Iyer. 9-15 Local News and Announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 9-45 Topical Talk. 10-0 Shrimati K. V Janaki.

B. B. C. Programme

3-50 a.m. to 10-5, 25.53 m.; 4-25 p.m. to 8-30, 16.84 m., and to 10, 19.82 m.; 8-30 to 10, 25.53 m., 16-25 London Calling. 16-30 News. 16-45 Questions of Hour 17-00 Parlour Game, 17-40 Rel Service 17-45 Hi gang. 18-30 News: Major Murray. 18-45 Hogsnorton Calling—No. 6 19-00 Robinson in Wartime London. 19-15 Cecil Dixon, Piano. 19-25 London Calling. 19-30 News from home: Howard Marshall. 19-45 Stones Cry Out —No. 5: Madame Tussalds 20-00 Man Shakespeare—No 1: Course of True Love. 20-30 Matters of Moment. 20-45 Music of Britain 21-00 West Country Miscellany. 21-30 News. 21-45 Questions of Hour.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-06
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-16	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Role Of Research In Industrial Development

G. L. Mehta On German & American Examples

PLEA FOR MORE ADEQUATE GRANT TO BOARD AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES

"If India is to advance industrially and economically, there is utmost need for co-operation between the State, the scientists and the industrialists for common objective, specially in respect of organised scientific research and industrial development. The State the industrialist and the scientific worker each has its or his own limitations but each has also special gifts and own peculiar contributions to make for a common objective. In industrial research these three should combine for constructive purpose", observed Mr. G. L. Mehta, Vice-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, while speaking on the subject 'Industry and Science' at a meeting of the Institution of Chemists (India) held on May 28.

VALUE OF RESEARCH

After emphasising the necessity and importance of industrialisation, Mr. Mehta stated that while until recently, great stress was laid on protection and other factors for developing industries, the important role played by research in building up industries was not adequately appreciated. "The state of industrial development in a country", said Mr. Mehta, "can be judged by the condition of its research and by the progress of its research institutions." He then examined the relation between research and industries in foreign industrialised countries such as Germany, the U.K., U.S.A. and Soviet Russia, and pointed out that the vast annual expenditure on research showed the enormity of interest evinced by the foreign countries in research.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION

Referring to India, Mr. Mehta felt that although several Universities, research institutions such as the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the various technical surveys under Government Departments and other organisations were conducting a number of researches in different spheres, few of them were industrially utilised, which was mainly due to the absence of co-ordination among the research institutions themselves as also between the institutions on the one hand and industries on the other.

INADEQUATE GRANT

While welcoming, therefore, the establishment of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various sub-committees and Exploratory Committees working thereunder, as also of the Industrial Research Utilisation Committee, after the outbreak of the war, Mr. Mehta pointed out that the annual grant of 6 or 7 lakhs of rupees given to the Board was quite inadequate considering the vastness of the field of research in this country. Within these limitations, however, the Board has been helpful in co-ordinating the activities of the Universities and other research institutions and in making known the results of several researches.

IN AMERICA & GERMANY

"The chemical and pharmaceutical industry is most intimately connected with and dependent upon research", Mr. Mehta went on, "and the fact that the chemical and pharmaceutical industry in U.S.A. and Germany employs more scientists and pays more for researches than any other industry is a proof of the important role of research in its development." In India also most of the researches conducted by the Universities related directly or indirectly to the chemical and pharmaceutical industry. Mr. Mehta, however, emphasised that without an active industrial policy of encouragement of national industries of the Central Government industrial research cannot prove fruitful. Indian economy is affected to-day both by loss of export markets and diminution in imports so that for the utilisation of raw materials within the country as well as for reducing the dependence on outside sources, industrial development was essential.

Mr. Mehta then referred to the establishment of several research associations representing different industries under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the U.K., and suggested that similarly in India the activities of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research should be supplemented by Provincial organisations and other research associations. He also suggested that periodical meetings should be arranged between research scholars and manufacturers so that the requirements of different manufacturers and the feasibility of meeting them might be discussed from various points of view.

A LAUDABLE MOVE

Mr. Mehta stated that the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association were contemplating the formation of a Board of representatives of the chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers and various research institutions and emphasised that other industries which were organised into associations, should follow this laudable move.

Concluding, Mr. Mehta laid stress on the gradual disappearance of the demarcation between science and industry as shown by the fact that research work of the most speculative character led to outstanding practical results. Progressive firms in the West therefore fostered close contact with the scientific research work of the Universities and science was tending to assume the responsibility of leadership in industry.

BOMBAY'S FAREWELL TO DR. CLIFFORD MANSHARDT

Father, Philosopher And Guide Of Nagpada Neighbourhood House For 15 Years

On Sunday morning a public meeting to bid farewell to Dr. Clifford Manshardt and Mrs. Manshardt was held at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, under the presidentship of Mr. Stanley Jepson, when on behalf of more than 36 different Associations and Societies with which Dr. Manshardt was connected, an address was presented to him which was read by Mr. T. K. Menon.

The president, in his speech, paid eloquent tributes to Dr. Manshardt for his yeoman's services that he rendered in the field of social, moral and educational spheres in Bombay, for 15 years. On behalf of the Farewell Committee, Mrs. Jepson presented him with souvenir.

The address 'inter alia' states: It is indeed impossible for us to recapitulate all your unique services rendered to the city, without distinction of caste, creed or colour. We shall leave the work to the future historian of Bombay, who will undoubtedly give due meed of praise for all that you have silently done for wellnigh a decade and a half. You have by your singleness of purpose, catholicity of views and ability and industry shown the way to other cities of India what could be achieved and what a great scope there exists in India for social and welfare activities. In the sphere of adult education, welfare work, indoor and outdoor games, literary activities, debates, lectures, language and commercial classes, dramatic and musical clubs, etc.—to mention only a few among the many activities—this institution has metamorphosed the life of the erstwhile apathetic, lifeless and poverty-stricken citizen.

You will be greatly missed, and your loss to Nagpada Neighbourhood deeply felt by all the people because in you we found a true friend. Your free and unassuming intercourse with us made us feel free to confide in you our problems and difficulties; all the more, because you proved to be a man of action, having the courage to put your ideas and ideals into operation.

May you live a long life of happiness and ever-increasing benefaction wherever you be, and it is also our fervent prayer that you will continue to take interest in the activities of the institution, even though you be separated from your pet child, which has now fortunately become a robust youth of 15, by thousands of miles.

Madan's Tribute To Menaka's Dance Academy

On Thursday evening Mr. J. A. Madan, First Adviser to H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Madan visited "Nrityalayam", Menaka's Dance Academy and witnessed a demonstration of Kathakali and Manipuri dances.

He was very much impressed with the work done by the pupils and artistes of the institution.

Thanking them for demonstrating to him the classical dances Mr. Madan maintained that India is proud of Menaka, her Ballet, and her Dance Academy "Nrityalayam".

VICEROY'S COUNCIL

Plea For Indianisation

In a Scheme for Constitutional Development, submitted to the Viceroy, Mr. S. K. Sarma writes:—

In view of the additional responsibilities that would devolve on the Council, a slight enlargement of the personnel over what was contemplated by Your Lordship's proposal, may have to be made. I would humbly suggest for Your Lordship's consideration the immediate constitution of a Council of fifteen members, five chosen from the Mahomedan community, five from the Hindus and one each from the European, Anglo-Indian, Indian Christian, the Sikh and the Scheduled Castes.

The Council would be fairly representative of the communities who may be told off to function for a period of four years when a new constitution may be permanently evolved. If this Council is constituted from among those who command Your Lordship's confidence, whether they are drawn from the legislature or not, it will have to be followed by the immediate dissolution of the Central Assembly. It is possible that the members of the Council may try to secure the return of a new legislature which would support their policy; in which event no constitutional deadlock would arise. Should they unfortunately fail, the responsibility of the Council being to the Crown, they can still carry on as efficiently, if not as popularly, as a democratic Government. I can well imagine them exerting their best for the common weal, keen eyes watching them critically from all directions, and not in that spirit of non-chalance and contemptuous disregard of popular welfare which irresponsible bureaucracies and popular Governments backed by mechanical majorities, have been known to develop. It would be a powerful war cabinet appealing to whatever is best and noblest in the Indian instinct to save the country for the cause of democracy, while it will at the same time be a pivot round which a more stable constitution in accord with the genius of the race and the needs of the times may be evolved.

Whether the next Council will be one responsible to the legislature and removable by its vote or will remain irremovable for a fixed period of years once constituted; whether all or how many of its members would be drawn from the legislature; and what functions it would discharge on behalf of the Crown and on behalf of the people respectively; these and the allied problems may be solved in the time that will elapse between now and the termination of the office of its members. Would your Lordship exert your best to prevail upon the Secretary of State for India to review the situation in the light of the considerations submitted above? Should Your Lordship succeed in the endeavour, it would be a triumph no less glorious than what is set to Your Lordship's credit in the framing of the constitution which I am now formally asking Your Lordship to bury.

KHALSA COLLEGE, BOMBAY

Curtailment Of Teaching Staff

The Principal of Khalsa College, King's Circle, Matunga, has issued the following statement:—

Notices were served on 24-5-1941 on some members of the Khalsa College staff for the sole purpose of effecting the utmost possible economy in the running of the College during the coming new session, as required by the Governing Body; and they have no other significance. There is no question whatsoever that the conditions of affiliation laid down by the University will have to be fulfilled. It is admitted that there has been undue delay in the payment of salaries due since March last during the vacation; and the inconvenience caused thereby to those concerned is deeply regretted. The President of the Governing Body who is also the Chairman of the Local Advisory Committee of the College, has himself personally given an assurance to all the members of the staff that their salaries will all be duly paid according to rule.

GUJARATI ARTISTS' SOCIETY

To Hold Exhibition Next Month In Bombay

It has been decided to hold an exhibition of works such as paintings, sculptures, wood-cuts, etchings, photographs and architectural designs by the members of the Gujerati Artists' Society in the middle of July 1941 Works in Indian and Western styles and in any medium will be accepted.

The exact dates for receiving the exhibits, the place and the opening of the exhibition will be announced in due course.

The Gujerati artists resident in Bombay and suburbs who are not members of the Society, but desire to participate in the exhibition, are requested to enlist themselves as the members of the Society not later than 5th July, 1941; and to communicate in this connection with the Hon. Secretary Mr. V. D. Bhagat, 74, Sekh Saria Building 1st floor, Block No. 3, Marine Drive.

THUNDER RAIN AND SHOWERS

Forecast Of Heavy Rainfall By This Evening

POONA, June 1.

Thunderstorm rain has been fairly widespread along the North Madras Coast and in the coastal districts of Bengal. Thundershowers have also occurred locally elsewhere in Bengal, in Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces and at a few stations in East Rajputana, Orissa, Mysore, Malabar and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Darbhanga and Calingapatam one and a half inches each; Barisal, Gopalpur, Cherrapunji, Muktesar, Cocanada and Vizagapatam one each; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj, Shillong, Jaipur and Cochin, half an inch each; Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Dehra Dun and Mysore quarter inch each.

Temperatures still continue five to 12 degrees Fahrenheit above normal in Punjab and along the North-West Frontier.

Forecast until the evening of June 2: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in South Bengal and along North Madras coast and local in Assam, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Central Provinces and Malabar.

Scattered thundershowers are also likely in East Central India, the United Province, the Punjab Hills, West Central Provinces, East Deccan, Mysore and South-East Madras. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in East Rajputana and West Central India.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely along the North Madras Coast during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN EAST BENGAL

Premier Leaves For Barisal To Visit Affected Areas

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Relief for the sufferers in the cyclone affected districts of Barisal and Noakhali has been sent by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.

A sum of Rs. 500 has been sent by the provincial body to Mr. Sarat Chandra Guha, President of the Barisal Hindu Mahasabha, for carrying on relief work there, while a similar sum for the same purpose has been forwarded to Mr. Rajendra Lal Roy Chowdhury, President of the Noakhali Hindu Mahasabha.

The Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq left for Barisal this afternoon in order to visit the cyclone affected parts of the district. On his return to Calcutta the Premier proposes to call a public meeting at the town hall on June 5 to raise funds for the cyclone and flood affected people of the province.—A. P.

CYCLONE'S TOLL IN SOUTH MALABAR

MADRAS, June 1.

The recent cyclone has taken a toll of about 26 lives and the loss of property is roughly estimated at over ten lakhs in South Malabar alone, according to a report from Calicut.

The Collector of Malabar, it is understood, has made a report of the cyclone havoc for submitting to the Government.

Amidst the harrowing tales of havoc wrought by the cyclone an interesting spectacle was witnessed by a few forest officials when a herd of wild elephants worked together and succeeded in rescuing four of their calves which were being carried away by strong current in Lamapuram river off Nilambur.

The improved weather condition is maintained on the west coast, the rains having ceased completely. Hundreds of railway workers are working day and night in breached areas and it is expected that normal railway traffic will be restored in another two days.—A. P.

MADRAS CIVIC BY-ELECTION

Two Congress, Candidates Returned Unopposed

MADRAS, June 1.

Of the 13 Congress candidates who are contesting the by-elections to the City Council to be held on June 23, two have been returned unopposed, the rival candidates having since withdrawn from the field.

The unopposed candidates are Dr. U. Krishna Rao and Mr. S. V. Narayana Iyer.

Mr. Shafee Mohamed has also withdrawn his candidature in favour of Mr. T. Chengalvaroyan (Congress) who is however opposed by another Independent candidate.—A. P.

C. P. Vidyamandir Act Comes Into Force

NAGPUR, May 31.

A C. P. "Gazette" extraordinary to-day publishes a list of 82 Vidyamandirs which have been established by the Government in the Province.

It is also announced that the C. P. and Berar Vidyamandir Act passed by the Congress Ministry in 1939 will come into force from to-morrow.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 31.

July	13.05
October	13.23
December	13.28
Middling Spot	13.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 31.

July	13.09
October	13.28
December	13.36
Middling Spot	12.84

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 31.

	11 00 CALL	NOON CALL
July		
October	Closed	
December		

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 31.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's export to the Continent	Nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 31.

Sport	Closed
Forward	Closed

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 31.

Gold bars fine per oz.	Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 31.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4 47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.93

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET REPORT

HAPUR, May 30.

During the week under review, the local wheat market remained very steady and yet higher values have been realized both for ready wheat and futures. The reasons for this sustained movement were the disappointing fourth All-India wheat forecast report, the increasing consumption of wheat and fair internal demand and the oversea political developments. It is argued on behalf of the bulls that with a negligible carryover and no prospects whatsoever of Australian wheat imports, the current season's yield may not suffice for domestic requirements which may record a substantial increase in view of the shortage of rice and the demand for military purposes. The fact that the theatre of war is coming near to Indian shores and the announcement of President Roosevelt about the national policy of the U. S. A. had very great stimulating effect on the market. Other sustaining factors were the rising tendency in rice, jute and other commodity markets and the Bombay and Karachi buying interest believed to be on Government account.

Bhadon had closed at 3/4/7 on Friday last. On Saturday and Sunday the sentiment remained quiet to steady. Lowest for Bhadon did not fall below 3/3/11 and the highest touched 3/4/9. There was no business on Monday due to Amavashya. On Tuesday the market opened a shade easier but recovered towards the close to 3/3/10. On Wednesday it rose further to 3/4/3. On Thursday the sentiment became very steady due to higher Karachi and Punjab position and President Roosevelt's statement. Bhadon shot up to 3/5/1-1/2. Since this morning sentiment is again very steady and Bhadon is presently quoted at 3/5/2-1/4. Jeth is quoted at 3/4/6.

Arrivals have decreased to an average of 5,000 mds. daily. The present stock is put at about 875 khattis but the actual figure may be slightly higher.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS

Bombay, May 31.

240 bags betelnuts, 4588 bags o n oil cake, 1352 bags cocoanuts, 886 bdls rubber, 130 bdls scrap crepe rubber, 149 carboys hydrogen peroxide, 1292 bags matchwood, 550 cases cashew kernels, 38 cases sole crepe rubber, 400 cases perf soap, 90 cases c w soap, 929 cases lacquer, 3774 pcs scanthings, 179 casks tallow, 88844 pcs and bdls teakwood, 65 nongs empty gas cylinders.

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 31.

76 bls raw wool Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd., 500 cases cashewnut kernels L. Shamji, 100 bls raw cotton G. Dossa and Co., 605 bags linseed bold B. Factories Ltd., 15 bls wool raw H. A. Panju, 12 bls wool raw The Anglo-Thai Corptn. Ltd., 15 bls wool raw C. Lister and Co., 134 bls wool raww The B'bay Co., Ltd., 15 bls wool raw M. Umershi, 50 bls wool raw Vijaysingh and Co., 30 bls wool raw Vasanji and Co., 200 bags sandle wood H. A. Mahomed and Son, 135 bls raw wool Ralli Bros. Ltd., 549 bls hemp raw G. N. Musry, 750 bls cotton waste L. V. Vora, 4717 bags myrabollams H. Bhagwandas and Co., 399 bags gum S. D Dharsi, 146 bags gum A. Abdulla and Co., 120 bags sandles red Narsi Mulji and Co., 1500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Full Allotment Of 75 Million Sterling Treasury Bills

LONDON, May 31.

On the Money Market, 75 million sterling Treasury Bills offered were full allotted, at an average rate of £1.1.06d., per cent.

Applications increased from 141.8 to 145 million, but discount houses received 47 per cent of their requirements, compared with 44 per cent last week. Early stringency in the money market due to banks' making up monthly statements, later, gave way to easier conditions.

Wall Street: opened irregular.—Reuter.

SIMLA, June 1.—It is understood that Mr. S. Basu, I.C.S., Secretary Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, has been appointed Secretary, Government of Bengal in the Agricultural Department.—United Press.

Cholera CAN BE CHECKED

Quickly and safely by the use of STANISTREET ANTISPASMODIC CHOLERA MIXTURE and pills. Invaluable in the treatment of dysentery, colic, and similar internal complaints.

STANISTREET ANTISPASMODIC CHOLERA MIXTURE

PER BOTTLE Rs. 3/-, Rs. 5/-, Rs. 8/-. PILLS PER BOTTLE Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/-.

Stanistreet Products

Obtainable from all Chemists and dealers or the Distributors

Imperial Drug Agency, BOMBAY.
Daruwala Brothers, SURAT.
Bhave Rajabali & Co., NAGPUR.

Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., CALCUTTA.

SSK 7



DONT MENTION CONSTIPATION!

It's a word we never use in this house; you see it's never needed, we use CASTOPHENE instead! CASTOPHENE is the ideal laxative for regular people—grown-ups and kiddies too—a real boon at an easy price.

IT TASTES NICER WON'T FORM A HABIT AND COSTS SO LITTLE

Castophene CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE CASTOPHENE MFG. CO. P.O. BOX 88 KARACHI

DEVELOPMENT OF CIGARETTE TOBACCO

U. P. Govt. Launches Five-Year Scheme

LUCKNOW, May 31.

As cigarette tobacco is now in great demand on account of the war, in order to supply this demand, the Government of the United Provinces have launched a five years scheme for the development of cigarette tobacco in Bundelkhand.

The scheme provides for the cultivation and curing of cigarette tobacco at the Government farm in Bharrari near Jhansi.

As the technique of raising seedlings and curing the leaf of cigarette tobacco is not generally known to the tobacco growers of these provinces, the Department of Agriculture has appointed under the scheme a specially qualified staff to grow and cure the leaf.—A. P.

SECURITY DEMAND ON 'MUSLIM LEAGUE'

PATNA, June 1.

It is understood that the Bihar Government have made a security demand of one thousand rupees from the "Muslim League" a local Urdu Weekly.

The demand is believed to be in connection with an article about the Bihar riots appearing in the paper sometimes ago, which according to Government, was prejudicial to communal relations.

Twenty copies of the paper containing the above article which has already been banned by the Government were seized by the police last evening during a search made at the office of the paper.—A. P.

Sweepers' Strike At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, June 1.

The sweepers of the Cawnpore Municipal Board struck work this morning in connection with their demands relating to dearness allowance and the alleged dismissal of some sweepers of the board.—A. P.

The Cranks' Corner

By Elisabeth Fraser

1. "All they that take to the sword shall perish with the sword." Matt: 26.52.

2. "I say unto you that ye resist not evil but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." Matt: 5.39.

3. "And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away the coat, let him have thy cloak also." Matt: 5.40.

4. "And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." Matt. 5.41.

5. "I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Matt: 5.44.

There are cranks and cranks, and master-cranks, in which last category it would seem that some people would include Christ the author of the injunctions quoted above. One who has been publicly classed as "Crank" in certain quarters recently advised Great Britain thus: "You will invite Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini to take what they want. If these gentlemen desire to occupy your houses you will vacate them. If they do not give you free passage out you will allow yourself, man woman and child, to be slaughtered." This advice is indeed the counsel of perfection, on a level with that contained in the above quotations. Unfortunately it is for the saint and holy man, not for the ordinary layman, whose law is, and always has been according to the Old Testament of the Christians, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." Love everybody but defend yourself against an enemy.

* * * *

This technique of "warfare," carried out in India at the present time under the name of Satyagraha aims at "conquering" the enemy by bringing about a change of heart in him, by means of personal suffering undertaken voluntarily, patiently, steadfastly, without anger or resentment. But who are those who will be affected and overcome by the sight of such voluntary suffering? Not the enemy, not those who hate you, who exploit you, who are praying and contriving for your undoing. It is those at home, the relations, the friends, in a word those who love you and care for your wellbeing, who will be affected by your suffering. The enemy will only come to gloat, to rub his hands with glee and say: "Well done, my friend, you are saving me the trouble of destroying you myself. Can I do anything to speed you on your way, out of my path?"

Let us look into the philosophy underlying the doctrine of "turning the other cheek." The saint gains by it, because having withdrawn from the world to conquer his lower nature, he is engaged in fighting his inner enemies, that is the enemies of his soul, such as anger and resentment, and so forth. But the householder—the layman—loses by it, because he is fighting his outer enemies, all of whom are not likely, nor liable, to be affected by any suffering on his part. Before the layman can hope to succeed with this "weapon," he must change the heart of his opponent. Gandhian tactics can succeed only when the Sermon on the Mount, the basis of Christian ethics, becomes, "de facto" and actually, the practising creed of the Christians. Only when that time has arrived will the British turn to Indians and say: "We are sitting on your property. We have been robbing you for more than a century. We must return what is rightfully yours. Take it back before we harm ourselves still further by keeping what is not ours." At present, if they are not yet angry, they are only amused at the child-like simplicity of the Satyagrahis.

* * * *

It should be realised, however, that Gandhiji's tactics have a deeper meaning than is apparent on the surface. Weaponless, he has dared to fling a challenge to the world's biggest Empire. At what stage can this challenge become something greater than the mere thorn in the flesh it is today? A success for the British? When jails are filled to overflowing; when still millions and millions of Satyagrahis press forward, ready to be incarcerated; when the whole country is fully awakened, roused to overwhelming enthusiasm, whole-heartedly determined in the cause of freedom and liberty. It is to this ultimate end that the Satyagrahis are working. And evidently they have learnt and benefited from previous experience. This time it is the leaders who have come out first in the field and are going to jail. They have calculated well that this inspiring example will arouse still further the masses who are already stirring from their centuries-old torpor.

* * * *

But it cannot be denied that in 20 years of bloodless, non-violent and elevating campaigning Gandhiji has failed to effect a change of heart either in the British public or their leaders. Mr. Amery is still adamant and defiant. What is the reason for this sad failure? Because Gandhiji has not yet qualified himself to teach the Sermon on the Mount effectively to Christians. He may be interested to know, however, that at the present time a single-handed effort is being made to do this. Single-handed, it will take probably 50 years to change the British heart. If Gandhiji were to join in co-operation it could be done in 20, but Gandhiji is entirely wrapped up in his own ideas and it cannot be hoped or expected that he will listen to counsel from another quarter.

We may now examine the political views of the Muslim League. I think it may at once be said that the Pakistan scheme is a mere frivolity. What more will they do in their Pakistan than they are doing to-day in British India? And if they are content with British overlordship, as we must take them to be since they declare they will not exchange it for anything other than Pakistan, do they stand to lose anything under National (Congress) Government, Congress having already promised them more, with every conceivable safeguard in addition? As for special Muslim culture, I have yet to discover anything special in it, apart from Islam which is special to Muslims only insofar as other religions are special to their followers. Moral rules are common to all dress, food, ordinary mode of life are also common, and in regard to them people change only in adopting the better, the more seemly, or the more economical practise. Muslim ladies, for example, are coming out of purdah; they are discarding the burquah for the sari. The goat-skin is being replaced by more sanitary vessels or pots. The old dasterkhan is gone or going. The leaders and more enlightened men among the Muslim sit down at tables to eat. Will Mr. Jinnah, the super-zealous guardian of Muslim culture tell us why, in contradiction to the long-established Muslim practise, he is clean-shaven, when the moustache and beard are an integral part of Muslim culture? Why he keeps pictures and allows his own picture to be published far and wide when Muslim culture is opposed to it? Why he has adopted European garb, rejecting the clothes that the Arabs wear?

* * * *

On the political side the cutting-up of a country where everything is common but religion into groups and sections is ever-fraught with evil and danger. All that is needed is a little of the spirit of toleration. It is my experience that people get on very well with one another if they will not seek to enforce, consciously or sub-consciously, the claim of superiority of their religion over all others. Toleration in public life is essential. The same may be said concerning the language controversy. Why not allow people to develop their own language naturally? If you force your Urdu against Hindi, or "vice versa", you retard the progress of natural linguistic evolution. The proper language will grow of its own accord through the natural intercourse of men, the place for this being the bazaar. If you write a business letter to a man and want it to be understood by him you must learn his language, be it Hindi or Urdu, it matters not which. Before we leave this question of language, I would point out that Sanskritised Hindustani is as bad as a Persianised or Arabicised version. So we revert to Pakistan and find that there is nothing more or better to be done there than what Muslims are already doing under British rule, and I fail to see how their position can possibly be worsened under Congress rule. Besides which, one of the advantages which a country enjoys under a unified Central Government instead of being spilt up into several Provinces, is the saving of a considerable sum of money in administration which can far more be usefully diverted to such purposes as aid to industries, the advancement of education, and the like. In a country where for millions there is not even enough food, a Central Government is a considerable advantage if indeed not a necessity.

* * * *

On the other hand we have the Hindu Mahasabha. Their attitude, is on the whole to be commended. They lack, however, the pioneering, missionary spirit so essential if a movement is to make any headway. This, I suppose, follows as a natural corollary the fact that they do not understand the mystery and significance of their pantheons. The world cannot be expected to appreciate and accept their crude superstitions and idolatries and yet without the missionary spirit the number of followers and sympathisers can only dwindle, or at best remain stationary, and in this age as ever before the world is governed by thought.

As for the Government, it is blind to its own good as well as to the need of the masses, in respect to the latter deliberately so. I am English myself but I have no hesitation in saying that it England had governed India for the benefit of India, thus earning her goodwill and co-operation, no power under the sun could ever have dreamt of challenging her to mortal combat. A free India could have furnished enormous armies and armaments, including the vital aeroplanes, tanks and ships, and cheerfully paid for them herself. Naturally this implies the industrialisation of India, where India competes against foreign goods and captures, world-markets. No doubt this would mean in the first instance a great loss for certain English industries. But what is that loss compared to the gain England would have earned in the case of a contented, industrialised India loyally supporting her in the war? The cost of this war is already mounting to astronomical figures. The total cost based on 4 years of war at an average expenditure of £15 million a day is calculated to be not far from £20 thousand million. The interest on this alone is £600 million annually at 3 per cent. A very large proportion, if not all of this sum, could have been saved if India had been brought into a position where the enemies of the Empire would have hesitated long before having her ranged against them. Place also on the credit side the return on the British capital. British experience British counsel required in industrialising India and which at a modest figure means 3 times, at the very least, twice, the amount she now gets out of India and we get some idea of the incredible shortsightedness and folly of the British Raj. Nor can it be said that there is anything in the pronouncements of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India that can be truthfully constructed as a definite and sure promise of the granting of Dominion Status such as that enjoyed by Canada Australia and South Africa. There is still time for every party to consider and remodel their policy. The existing state of affairs cannot go on indefinitely, or lead to any happy result.

Our Readers' Views

Bandra Municipal Affairs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his "Talk of the Suburbs" your correspondent 'A Suburban Man', after quoting an extract from a letter appearing in the "Bombay Sentinel", says in your issue of the 28th inst. that he looks to "Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta, Secretary Bandra Municipal Party, who has boldly taken up cudgels on behalf of the Municipality" to mend matters. I may be permitted to point out that there is no such thing as the Bandra Municipal Party. There are the old Progressives; and there is the Bandra Municipal Congress Party. These two have recently formed a coalition in the interests of the rate-payers. This coalition has been at work for a little less than three months today. The Budget was, it is true, passed rather late; but then the alignment of parties necessitated it and if your correspondent has the time and the patience to study the Budget he will discover some lineaments of a particular stamp. Of course, a very carefully prepared budget cannot be the product of a month of effort; but what little could be done has been done.

In the matter of slums, let not your correspondent run away with the idea that the Health Committee is not mindful of its duties. As I pointed out in the columns of the "Sentinel", I am looking into the problems of Health and Sanitation ever since I have been Chairman of the Public Health Committee and no effort on my part will be spared to arrive at a solution of these problems within the limits of the finances available. But, this will and must take time. The Bandra Municipality, like all other Municipalities, is a democratic machine and, therefore, one of slow movement. Let your Correspondent keep a watch over what is going on and he will find either interesting developments or food for healthy constructive criticism. I, for one, shall always welcome frank and outspoken criticism; but I expect that it will be based on facts alone and not on fiction. The writer in the "Sentinel", for instance, had the audacity to assert that only "one or two meetings of the Council" take place in the whole year and that the Statutory Committees too meet in a similar manner! Such palpably ignorant criticism defeats its own purpose and nobody listens to such public pronouncements.

If, when the Elections take place in November or at some future date, the electors of Khar place in me the same confidence that they did in 1938, they will find that I shall not spare myself any trouble and inconvenience that may be necessary to endure in the discharge of my duties as a Councillor.—Yours, etc.

VEERBAL H. MEHTA.

Matriculation Results

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is understood that this year the results of the Matriculation Examination will not be published in the morning newspapers just as they were being done in the previous two years but will appear in the newspapers after they have been declared in the University Gardens.

In view of the present conditions in the city due to riots, it would be a great favour on the students if the University authorities made arrangements to publish the results in the morning papers so that much expense and trouble might be saved. All are aware that a great crowd begins to gather in the University Gardens and when the result boards are taken out by the peons, people rush to the boards so recklessly in order to have a first glance at the results that the sheets on the boards are soon torn. The boards, I may say, in comparison to the number of students appearing are quite insufficient and hence the rush. In the tumult that ensues some lose their purses, others are well-nigh suffocated owing to pressure from all sides and all have to wait unnecessarily for an abnormally long time.

I, therefore, appeal to the authorities concerned to give their careful attention to this matter and do the needful.

If, however, there are some special reasons for not doing this, I would appeal to them at least to make arrangements to declare the results at the same time at the King George English School at Matunga so that the students appearing at the Dadar Centre would save time, expense and trouble in going over to the Fort for their results.—Yours, etc.,

SOCIAL WORKER.

Plight Of Dharavi Agriculturists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Mamlatdar, South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, has served notices upon the agriculturists of Dharavi Island calling upon them to pay up the land revenue taxes within 10 days of his notice. A fee of Re. 1 has already been added to the Khata or account, being the cost of the notice. The notice states that in default and after 10 days a fresh notice will be served to those agriculturists under Section 148 Land Revenue Code, which will impose a further fine of 1/4 of the total unpaid revenue tax.

This is a very serious hardship for the agriculturists of Dharavi Island. Government are fully aware of the fact that the unprecedented cyclone of the November 16 last caused considerable damage to the plantation in many areas including Dharavi Island. Several Government officials visited the scenes and have personal knowledge of the damage done to the paddy and other plantations, including cocoanut trees.

The residents and agriculturists of Gorai and Culvem presented a mass petition to the Collector, B.S.D., under date 14th January 1941, praying that in consideration of the vast amount of damages done by the cyclone to the paddy and cocoanut plantation and also since the cocoanut plantation is infested by a pest which has ruined it, Government should give them such relief in taxes as will enable them to re-plant the cocoanut trees and thereby recoup the damages done to the properties. This petition has not even been acknowledged.

The Congress Committee, B.S.D., whose members also visited the damaged area in Dharavi Island to gain first-hand knowledge of the damage caused to the paddy, coccanut and other plantations, expressed their great sympathy with the agriculturists and gave Rs. 10 to each deserving agriculturist by way of relief. But Government have done nothing in this direction to compensate for or lessen the losses of the agriculturists. A few agriculturists applied to the Mamlatdar and other Government officials for application forms to obtain loans on easy terms of interests for the purpose of reconstruction of the damaged properties, but the usual reply was that the forms were not available at present.

It is high time that some High Government official intervened and came to the rescue of the needy agriculturists of Dharavi Island and gave them some relief. It is well-known fact that the agriculturists of Dharavi Island are badly handicapped by lack of road communications and such other amenities. And yet they are burdened with extra-taxation for transport of their agricultural produce across the creeks to the markets on the mainland.

I sincerely hope that Government will be pleased to order a proper investigation into the plight of the over-taxed agriculturists of Dharavi Island and bring them some relief.—Yours, etc.,

ANDREW M. D'MELLO.

Gorai.

Broadcasting In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the pages of the "Listener", the official organ of the B.B.C., Sir James Grigg has written a eulogy of the "miraculous" achievements of Mr. Lionel Fielden as Controller of Broadcasting in India. Since Mr. Fielden has already left India we have no desire to criticise his achievements, though thede is much in the Broadcasting policy and programmes that needs to be criticized from day to day. But we must certainly object to those achievements being characterized as "miraculous." That miracle was performed because the Government of India placed unlimited capital, nearly Rs. 75,00,000 and not Rs. 45 lakhs as erroneously quoted by Sir James Grigg, at the disposal of Mr. Fielden, within which amount any Indian qualified for the job or even the organization to which Government succeeded could have performed as great a miracle. If that capital were not available, even Mr. Fielden, whom Sir James Grigg tries to paint as some supernatural individual, would not have been able to perform any miracle.

An aspect of Broadcasting in India, which seems to have escaped the attention of all critics and eulogists, is that although broadcasting has shown a net profit of nearly Rs. 23 lakhs during the period of 9 years ending 31st March 1939, a large measure of the "miraculous achievements" has been secured by an unkind starvation of the very genius that was used to make the programmes pay. We mean that literary material, in which various authors and composers all over India held copyrights and performance rights, was used without permission and without payment. The poor authors and composers, many of whom do not get two square meals a day, had no power or financial backing to object to something that was done by a Government department with unlimited capital behind it.

This Association had, therefore, to be brought into being. Even now although at the instance of this Association the Broadcasting Authorities have repeatedly promised that copyright material will be paid for, payment is not being made and claims filed are being detained and denied on all sorts of flimsy excuses. This amounts to exploitation in excelsis and it is to be hoped, now that Broadcasting has made a very large profit, that Government will insist that all those whose literary material has been pirated since 1930-31 upto date will be paid. We realise that legally All-India Radio are not bound to pay any claim that is more than three years old, but they should not stand on that right because they have utilized copyright material, on which again they have to depend hereafter also.—Yours, etc.,

RAM L. GOGTAY,
Secretary,
The Association of Authors, Composers & Writers of India.

Muslims And The Relief Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Not a few Urdu papers have been complaining about the inefficient working of the Muslim Relief Committee during the recent riot in Bombay.

The help consisted of free legal aid to arrested persons, who were given a chance of establishing their 'bona-fides,' bail money deposited where it was necessary and advisable, free food distributed to those in stricken areas who normally were daily wage earners, and lastly controlling and pacifying crowds wherever there was trouble.

To a committee which exists solely for this purpose, the abovementioned works should hold no difficulties.

Why is it then, that there are complaints of inefficiency?

I think the answer can be found when one looks at the personnel of the committee.

Undoubtedly there are very fine gentlemen like Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim, Mr. Osman Sobhani, and many others whose enthusiasm and impulsive devotion to the Muslim cause one must admire. But looking back only a very few years during the various periods between 1929 and 1936, when there were disturbances in the city, one does not come across any of these names, or if one does, not on the list of active workers. For instance, during the riots of 1932, the Muslim Relief Committee was functioning under the leadership of Sir Suleiman Cassam Mitha, with a select group of veteran workers like Mr. Huseinabhai Laljee, the late Mr. Shariff D. Canjee, and other, with a record of almost a quarter century of work for the Muslim masses.

Where are these people now, and why were they not at the front, bringing confidence to the Muslims of Bombay, as they did in the past? Why is it that the fate of thousands of poor Muslims is left in the hands of people full of enthusiasm, no doubt, but utterly lacking in experience, in fact almost strangers to the Muslim masses?

Howsoever much one may try to avoid it, still it is forced to conclude that the absence of most of these veteran workers from the field of action to-day, is due to political differences, to be more definite, because one after another they have severed connections with the Muslim League. The frank and admirable statement of Mr. Mohamed Suleiman, when he resigned from the League, at the same time giving up his seat in the Assembly, must be quite fresh in the minds of the public.

But, should differences with the League, to which most of these veterans had given renewed vigour in 1936, make them less of Muslims, or if it comes to it has it lessened the trust and loyalty and gratitude in the hearts of the Muslim masses?

Most emphatically not. It is not only a question of gratitude for the past, but disappointment at their absence in their midst to-day is felt universally. Almost at every street corner, one hears soft murmurs, and constant references to the times when, in the past, the figure of Sir Suleiman used to be seen at places of the worst danger, carrying with him the respect and confidence of both communities and the authorities, and bringing with him a sense of security and orderliness, wherever he wants; when the need of every Muslim widow, or helpless child was met with for periods stretching over weeks.

Comparisons are odious, but in this case one fears that the soft murmurs will one day grow into shouts of protest at the indifference shown to their pitious condition by those in power.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BAIG.

Succession To The Kolhapur Gadi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though it is nearly more than 7 months since the Maharajah H. H. Rajaram Chhatrapati had passed away, the Gadi remains vacant as no one is selected for being installed to the musnad by the benign British Government of India. It has been always most pleasing to us that, at least, Kolhapur branch of the Chhatrapati family had been ruling up till now and none of us will be indifferent to this matter if we have the Mahratta heart and blood. It has become the imperative duty of every one of us to appeal to the benign British Government to nominate one from among the Gotraja Sapindas or Agnates of the Kolhapur branch of the Bhonslay family and maintain the sanctity of the gadi at least now when this can be done now.

It is but natural that, whenever a ruling prince dies without a male issue, a good number of claimants will come forward with some claim or other and an impartial enquiry has to be made in matters like this, whatever may be the claimants' individual influences. None can reliably say that the Smrithis and Sastras governing Hindu society have laid down that there is justification in adopting a boy from other gotra, when suitable boys are available in the Sagotra families of the same vatan. As everybody knows, our Smrithis and Sastras lays down the option to the person who has to adopt a boy, of selecting one of different gotra who are nearer in relationship to the deceased or to the widow, only if a boy of the Sagotra family is not available for adoption. This rule had been followed up till now in all the three sister kingdoms of Satara, Kolhapur and Tanjore. Therefore it is nothing but reasonable that a minor boy of the Chhatrapati families of Satara or Tanjore should be selected for being adopted as the two families are the Gotraja Sapindas to the Kolhapur branch being nearer in kinship.

It may now be said by some that in certain cases sister's son, brother's son or daughter's son of the adopting widow, have been adopted formerly and it may now be pleaded by some of the claimants that there had been a custom and precedent to adopt from such relations. Here I can positively say so far as my knowledge goes, that adoptions from such relations had taken place only when there were none available for being adopted from among the Sagotras at that time. It is true that the adoptions of relatives had taken place previously in all the Chhatrapati families of Satara, Kolhapur and Tanjore only in the absence of a suitable boy from among the Sagotras available for adoption where there should be more than one son as Shastras prohibit the adoption of an only son.

None dare say that the families of Satara, Kolhapur and Tanjore are not the Gotraja Sapindas or agnates nearer in kinship when his late Highness Shahu Maharaj and the late Princes Annasahib and Bhavusahib of Satara had long ago asserted that they were the Gotraja Sapindas to the last Ruler of Tanjore being nearer in kinship, when they claimed the private property of the last ruler of Tanjore.

The only Gotraja Sapinda or agnates of the Kolhapur branch of the Chhatrapati family are those of the families of Satara, Tanjore and Jinte, and none can claim agnateship to this House now as this question had been fully dealt with in detail in the Tanjore Palace Estate Suit which was finally decided by the Privy Council. As I had also been declared as one of the next heirs to the deceased Maharajah of Tanjore by the said Privy Council, I feel it to be my duty to say what appears to me to be just and reasonable and pray that better counsel will prevail in the adoption of a suitable minor boy of the Sagotra family as there is always the possibility of a minor being easily trained and tutored in the proper way so that he may be able to carry on the administration of the State to the entire satisfaction of the Imperial Government and his subjects, when he would be invested with the ruling powers in due course.—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYA RAMADAS SAHIB BHONSLE.

Tanjore, May 25.

War And A. I. R.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan's article "War and A.I.R." published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th inst., is not only very opportune but such a criticism of the A.I.R. has long been overdue. I have been watching with an acute feeling of disappointment, the half-hearted and the most incompetent manner in which the A.I.R. has been doing its War propaganda. The pity of it is that it does not care to learn even from the Nazis; but like self-satisfied individuals it is sticking to its own way which, instead of doing any good, is doing harm, since its news broacast against the Nazi version of the same—which is generally prefaced with some episode or other from history or some past occurrence authentic or otherwise—is taken with more than a pinch of salt by listeners.

Everybody to-day is hankering after war news and wants to listen from whatever source it may come; but the sort of colourless and dry stuff which is doled out from the A.I.R. Delhi, satisties nobody; because it is neither attractive nor convincing. Now let us see how the Nazis do it. Take the case of news about Iraq. Before giving the actual news about the happenings in Iraq the broadcaster makes a sort of commentary on the word "Rebels", cites instances of people who have been called "Rebels" by the English and concludes that the English dub as "Rebels" everyone who aspires for the freedom, of his country, so on and so forth and then gives its own version of the news. An educated and well-informed person is not taken-in by this sort of coloured propaganda, but its effect on an average person is simply incalculable. Why doesn't the A.I.R. follow the Nazi method in order to combat the poisonous stuff sent out daily from Germany? For example the A.I.R. before announcing the loss of the British Warship "Hood" could have preface the announcement by giving the names of some of the German Warships destroyed and sunk. But the pity of it is, as I have said before, that the A.I.R. is a self-satisfied body and does not want to learn anything from anybody. Is it aware that the dry stuff handed out by it hardly interests anybody?

The same may be said of the propaganda from the B.B.C. It is a year now that news in Urdu is being broadcast from London, for which in my opinion there was absolutely no necessity, since no other country in the world excepting India understands Urdu and India is under British, hence why inflict Urdu on us from England; but if it is intended for the Urdu knowing Indian population of England, then it is another matter. Anyway, we tolerate it for the sake of novelty. Now let us see what kind of stuff we get from there. For about 10 minutes we get the dry as dust news of war and then are asked to listen to Spanish folk-songs as sung by Spanish girls, or some such outlandish tripe in which we Indians are hardly interested.

The fact of the matter is that the whole show so far as the broadcasting in Indian languages is concerned, is being done in the most incompetent and haphazard manner. A thorough overhauling of the whole system is what is required and the sooner it is done the better for everybody.

It is not that there is any dearth of such able men in this country who cannot do better than what the Nazis are doing in the matter of propaganda; because I know men who would make better news announcers in Urdu anyday than the fellow at Berlin. But the A.I.R. seems to have no use for such men, but is satisfied by employing mediocre sort of persons who do not know how to talk attractively and interestingly, leave aside broadcasting.

It should be the duty of the authorities of the A.I.R. to invite recommendations by writing to the various 'Literary Associations' in the country in order to secure the services of really able men. Special attention should be paid to Urdu which is broadcasted from 5 stations.

I am absolutely one with Mr. Talyarkhan on his views on the 'Sound News' broadcasting. It is not only ridiculous but aggravating at times. After all let us have some thing of our own and in our own language.

There are other complaints about the A.I.R. concerning the treatment and emoluments offered to Indians, but I defer it for my next article.—Yours, etc.,

MURTAZA ALI KHAN.

Communal Leaders And The Riots

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fully appreciate the article contributed by your correspondent "B.D.W." in the latest issue of your paper. The article goes deep into the cause of these unfortunate riots. It is high time that the Indian Government stop the nefarious activities of some of the communal leaders which have baneful effect on the economic and political life of this country.

The loss estimated by your correspondent is really conservative. It must be something more terrible. I have myself lost a business of over three lakhs of rupees during last two months. There may be lakhs of businessmen all over India affected by these riots. The loss will be colossal indeed.

Moreover, no Government worth the name should even for a day tolerate this sort of lawlessness. The defiance of law and order must be put to an end.

Next week schools all over Bombay are opening and it is really high time that the Government devise something more drastic to end this rotten state of affairs.

Would that the Police Commissioner followed suit.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED BUSINESSMAN.

Ban On Newspapers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The decision of the Authorities not to remove the ban on Bombay newspapers in regard to the publication of the names of the localities where assaults take place will be widely regretted.

This is a step in which the remedy is worse than the disease itself. The communal tension is spreading to new localities every day, and innocent people not knowing exactly the disturbed places expose themselves to grave injuries. Considering the great harm done to the public in this way, it will not be improper if newspapers were permitted to publish only the names of the disturbed localities.

I think I am voicing the opinion of many of your readers in requesting the Authorities to modify the order accordingly as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

GOPALDAS P. MODY.

Museum Bus Stop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hundreds of people get into the B.E.S.T. Co., buses everyday at the Museum Bus Stop near Waterloo Mansions and these people would be grateful to the B.E.S.T. Co. if they will erect a suitable shelter to protect them from the blazing heat of the sun. For want of such a shelter many people, and especially women and children, seek refuge in the shops in Waterloo Mansions. The rainy season is also fast approaching when the shelter will be found to be a great boon by all bus-passengers. It is hoped that the B.E.S.T. Co. will be good enough to act early in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) B. M. ROOVALA.

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHT TO PROPERTY

Women's Conference Committee Perturbed By Federal Court's Ruling

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution expressing great perturbation at the situation created by the Federal Court ruling on the scope and validity of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Acts of 1937 and 38, was expressed by the Standing Committee of the All India Women's Conference which concluded its deliberations to-day.

The Committee observed that when the Central Legislature passed the Bill in 1937, it was competent to deal with all kinds of property and it was a general assumption that the Bill intended to give the widow an adequate measure of economic relief, placing her on a status almost equal to that of a son. The decision of the Federal Court however, limited the application of the Act to non-agricultural property in the Governor's provinces and substantially nullifies the presumed intention of the legislature inasmuch as property in India is predominately agricultural.

STRIKERS WARNED AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, May 31.

Two notices, one informing workers that "this factory is open to all workers who wish to work in it" and another warning strikers that "for six consecutive days you have been absent without leave and from to-morrow in accordance with the Company's rules you become automatically dismissed", have been put up at the gates of Burn and Company's Pottery Works whose 750 workers have declared a general strike since last week.

The strikers however are continuing the strike.—A. P.

Bombay & Karnatak Backward Class Conferences

HUBLI, May 31.

The Bombay Provincial Backward Class District Committees Conference and the Karnatak Backward Class Conference met here to-day for the first time under the Joint Presidentship of Mr. Bhavurao Patil of Satara.

The President in his address exhorted the forward class people to help their down-trodden brethren.

Mr. E. W. Perry, Commissioner, Southern Division, inaugurated both the Conferences.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 7, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 6, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 1, 1310
Hightide: 4-20, 17-06
Lowtide: 10-04, 23-49
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 13m

LAL BAVATA SOAP & OIL WORKERS UNION.—A general body meeting of the Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., soap factory workers will be held today (Monday) at 4 p.m. at the open space opp. Bandra Talkies, Bandra.

MARWARI COM. HIGH SCHOOL.—The Managing Committee of the Marwari Commercial High School, Gazdar Street has decided that the School which was to open on Monday the 2nd June 1941 will now open on Monday the 9th owing to the communal disturbances in the city.

THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—Lecture on "Organisation and Duties of Air Raid Wardens" by Mr. C. Bigwood, in the air-conditioned Conference Hall, Electric House, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday). Open to A. R. P. Wardens and others interested in Civil Defence.

HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE.—With a view to facilitate the relief work a centre of the Relief Committee has been opened at Brahmakshatri Building, Kika Street, Gulalwadi and those in need of any help should communicate with the above address or with the headquarters at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road. The Telephone No. is 27538

BAI SHIRINBAI CAMA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY.—The Death Anniversary of the late Bai Shirinbai Cama the founder of the two Convalescent Homes at Bandra will be observed today (Monday) at the Men's Convalescent Home, Bandra. At 5-30 p.m the Jashan Ceremony will be performed by Dastur Framroze A. Bode and at 6-30 p.m. a gathering will be held where speeches will be delivered on the Life and Work of Bai Shirinbai Cama.

PROTEST AGAINST "IMPROPER ARREST".—The Managing Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants Association passed a resolution "protesting against the improper arrest of Mr. Seth Vallabhdas Vrandavan, Secretary of the Bombay Country, Fancy and Grey Piece-goods Merchants Association on 31st May 1941 and resolves that the Association remain closed on Monday the 2nd of June 1941 as a mark of protest for the arrest."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Mark of Zorro". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Chad Hanna". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Rage in Heaven". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Door with Seven Locks". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"That Uncertain Feeling". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi." Daily at 4 p.m. only.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4 p.m. only.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m. only
PALACE—"For Freedom." Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m
EDWARD—"Bonnie Scotland". Daily at 1, 3 and 5 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Nirmala". Daily at 4-30 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Prabhat". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

BOMBAY OBSTETRIC & GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A Social Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m at the rooms of the Society to bid farewell to Lt.-Col. Spackman.

RAMAYANA DISCOURSE.—The discourse on 'Rama Pattabhishekam' of Sri Valmiki Ramayanam will be conducted by Brahmasri Kaliyakudi Ramayana-Kesari K. S. Natesa Sastrigal, at the residence of Sri M. Sundaram, South Indian Buildings, Matunga, to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m.

Army Training Courses

Specialised training in servicing, maintenance and operation of Military vehicles is being provided for groups of Army personnel, both British and Indian, by Ford Motor Company of India, Limited. Without cost to Government the Ford Company provides equipment and facilities for lectures and practical demonstrations, which are conducted by instructors from the Company's Service Department. Instruction in practical service operations and tests is given and each person attending these courses carries out repairs and adjustments under the instructor's supervision.

In addition to courses conducted at the Company's works, similar training courses are provided in the field by means of fully equipped travelling service vans in charge of qualified Ford instructors. The whole plan is carried out with the approval of Army Headquarters and during a recent tour His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Ford Plant at Bombay and showed particular interest in this training plan.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045



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BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

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2. Foreman's Certificate—Two years' course, open to Matriculates with Science.
3. The Department also provides research facilities and advice in connection with any problem of the glass industry.

For further particulars apply to THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GLASS TECHNOLOGY.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Government of Bombay is assembling in Poona on Monday. The Secretariate and other officers have been moving up to the monsoon headquarters over the week-end. H. E. the Governor of Bombay left Bombay on Saturday night, and will take up residence at Ganeshkhind after spending a few days at Mahableshwar.—A. P.

GOVERNOR FOR MAHABALESHWAR

The Governor of Bombay left for Mahabaleshwar on Sunday morning.

American Professional Lawn Tennis

CHICAGO, June 1.

Fred Perry, former Wimbledon and American champion, reached the final of the American Professional Lawn Tennis Championship, beating Keith Gledhill 6—1, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5 in the semi-final.—Reuter.

ILLICIT ARMS FACTORY SEIZED

KAPURTHALA, May 31.

The State police are alleged to have seized a miniature arms factory run by a village blacksmith. Four pistols, including one in an unfinished State, and several instruments used in their preparation have been recovered by the police. The arrested persons include two boatmen and a blacksmith.

In order to seize all illicit arms from that locality, the State police has notified that no action will be taken against those persons, who voluntarily surrender all unlicensed arms by the 15th of next month.—A. P.

War Propaganda In Villages And Towns

MEERUT, June 1.

A scheme to select such men as may offer their honorary services and may go to villages and towns for strengthening the war effort was outlined at a meeting of the Hindu-Muslim Ittihad Club War Propaganda Committee held here.

It was decided to appoint a Committee to go into details of the scheme which includes guidance for recruitment and dissemination of correct information about the war.—A. P.

Sikhs Must Stand Up For Cause Of Right

KAPURTHALA, May 31.

A call to the Sikhs to contribute liberally in men, money and material for the successful prosecution of the war was made by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sant Singh, Minister Kapurthala State, addressing a gathering of Sikhs yesterday in celebration of the martyrdom day of Guru Arjan Dev.

The speaker explained the aims and objects of the Khalsa Defence of India League and said that it was incumbent on the present generation to stand up boldly for the cause of right against the forces of evil and destruction.—A. P.

Tribal Leader Arrested

BANNU, May 31.

Malik Mirjankhan, leader of Darvakhels has been taken into custody by the political authorities of north Waziristan. He is reported to have deserted British territory and joined the Faqir of Ipi along with his followers.—A. P.

SIMLA, June 1.—The "United Press" learns that the terms of office of Mr. D. N. Mitra, Solicitor-General, Government of India have been extended by five years from January, 1941. Mr. Mitra would have retired in December next.—United Press.

Nagpur Politicals On Hunger-Strike Again

To Draw Govt.'s Attention To 'C' Class Prisoners' Demands

NAGPUR, May 31.

Political prisoners in the Nagpur Central Jail again went on a fast to-day with a view to draw the attention of the Government to the demands of "C" Class prisoners for cots, butter and permission to supplement their food with fruit at their own cost. Many "A" and "B" Class prisoners also declined food.

It is recalled that several "C" Class prisoners went on a fast on May 9 to demonstrate their grievances. The Government later conceded certain demands and it is understood were considering others.—A. P

Maniben Patel Sees Mahatma & Bajaj

WARDHAGANJ, May 31.

Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel after seeing Mahatma Gandhi in Sewagram and Seth Jamnalal in Nagpur jail left this evening.—A. P.

Convictions In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, May 31.

Mr. Shiv Raj Kapoor was convicted to-day to nine months' R. I. for offering Satyagraha in Connaught Place.

Mr. Bram Prakash, was convicted under two counts to two years each R. I. for delivering anti-war speech and one year's R. I. for offering Satyagraha, with an imposition of fine of Rs. 50, in default three months' R. I., the sentences to run concurrently.

Dr. Sankarlal was convicted to two years' R. I. under two counts for delivering anti-war speeches.

All the three were placed in 'C' class.—A. P.

Externed From U. P. Interned In Bihar

PATNA, June 1.

Ramawatar Sharma, a student of the Kashi Vidyapith who was externed from the United Provinces about a week ago has been interned in Bihar under the Defence of India Rules on an order, it is understood, from the Government of India.—A. P

Sharma Released

PATNA, May 31.

Mr. Kameshwar Prasad Sharma, President, Silao Union Board, who was sentenced to one and half months' rigorous imprisonment for offering Satyagraha at Silao was released yesterday from the Bankipore District Jail after undergoing the full term of his sentence.—United Press.

LATHI CHARGE IN BELLARY JAIL
K. P. C. C. Chief Asks Madras Govt. To Lay All Facts Before Public"

DHARWAR, May 31.

Shri D. P. Karmarkar, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The Madras Government has at long last been pleased to issue a Press-note regarding the reported Lathi-charge in the Allipuram Jail at Bellary. The note is criptic and unsatisfactory. Referring to the report that a Lathi-charge was made on the prisoners in the Allipuram Jail at the time of the mass hungerstrike, the Press note says, that 'no Lathi-charge was 'then' made on the prisoners'. Does this imply that a Lathi charge 'was made 'at any other time'. After stating that some prisoners who refused to carry the food after the hunger-strikers had to be segregated from others, the note says that 'no 'unnecessary' force was used. What was then the precise nature of the 'necessary force' that was admittedly used at the time of the segregation? Is it or is it not a fact that one of the prisoners had a fracture as a result of an assault on him and had to be taken to hospital? The Madras Government would do well to lay all the facts before the public and not be content with the brief hush-hush note that it has issued full 45 days after the incident complained of. The public has a right to know if the life and limb of the prisoners in Allipuram Jail is safe in the hands of their custodians".

In Karnatak:

Arrests And Convictions

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, May 31.

BELGAUM DISTRICT:—Shris Abbayya Naganur, Chenabatsappa Mamadapur were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine in default 2 months' R. I. each for offering Satyagraha.

Dr. Kadalgekar President of the Gokak Taluk Congress Committee was arrested for shouting anti-war slogans on the 30th.

Shri Tallur Rayanagouda was released from the Belgaum Central Prison after completing his term of imprisonment.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT:—Shris Vasudevacharya Aralikatti, Basappa Patil were sentenced to 4 months' S. I. each and Shri Donappa Natekar was sentenced to 3 months' S. I. for offering Satyagraha.

Shri Sidalingappa Kolakur was released after completing his term of imprisonment.

DHARWAR DISTRICT:—Shri Virupaxayya Cuddadmath, Hanamappa Jangali were sentenced to 4 months' S. I. each for offering Satyagraha.

BELLARY SATYAGRAHIS:—Shri S. H. Babu Naidu, G. Bhimappa of Bellary district who were arrested in Haveri, Dharwar Dist. for offering Satyagraha were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. each.

VELLORE JAIL FOR ALL!

MADRAS, May 31.

Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee whose term of imprisonment in connection with satyagraha has expired has been ordered to be detained under the Defence of India Rules. He has been taken to Vellore Central Jail where he will be kept under detention.

The Government have also ordered the detention of Mr. Ramankutti Nair, Calicut Labour Leader in the Vellore Jail under the Defence of India Rules on the expiry of his present term of imprisonment.

Mr. K. T. Kunhi Raman Nambiar ex-President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee who was arrested on May 15 was taken to Vellore Jail for detention under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

In Bengal:

MARCH FOR DELHI
6 Satyagrahis Arrested Near Asansol

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Six of 19 satyagrahis from Hooghly District who started on their march for Delhi on May 19 from different parts of the District have been arrested near Asansol, according to information received here. The remaining satyagrahis are now proceeding towards Delhi offering satyagraha on their way.—A. P.

YOUNG CONGRESS WORKER JAILED

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, May 30.

Shri Sadanand Narayan Koli, a young Congress worker from the Koli community of Thana, was arrested here yesterday for offering "Satyagraha" at Itawa village and tried to-day by Mr. B. V. Trivedi Additional District Magistrate, Thana for a breach of Defence of India Rule 38 (1) 5. On the Satyagrahi pleading guilty to the charge, he was convicted and sentenced to four months S. I. with a recommendation of 'B' class.

Water Supply In Rural Area's

LLONGN, June 1.

The Government of Assam, it is understood, have under consideration the question of improvement of water supply in rural areas.

For the purpose of execution of the water supply scheme, already proposed, a Committee consisting of the S. D. O. and the local members of the Legislature, it is learnt, will be appointed in each sub-division of the province

These Committees, when formed, will determine in what villages tube wells should be sunk or other sources of water supply constructed or renovated, and also select new sites. It has been suggested, that so far as possible, villagers themselves should be entrusted with the work.—A. P.

NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE

MYSORE, June 1.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has issued the following proclamation:—

"Whereas the office of the Dewan of Mysore has become vacant owing to the retirement of Sir Mirza Ismail, we are placing our trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability and judgment of Mr. N. Madhava Rao, First Member of the Executive Council and do hereby appoint him as the Dewan of Mysore and we do further appoint him to be the ex-officio President of the Executive Council.—A. P.



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Look at the little big man — your son: With his simple equipment of a few nails and a hammer he is busy finding an outlet for his constructive urges, his creative impulses.

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Naturally he will look up to you, his dad to furnish him with this equipment. Do not let him down. Be sure that whatever happens he gets all these benefits. Take a Bombay Mutual Policy. That is the easiest way to assure his uninterrupted education; that is the surest way to help him realise his ambition, to help him build a successful career.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1941

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, which met in this city last week, was concerned mostly with the replies to the elaborate questionnaire issued by the Hindu Law Reform Committee. In the discussion of the replies the Committee felt convinced more than ever before that the Law Reform Committee's terms of reference were extremely narrow and needed to be much enlarged. That conviction is shared by many others who have discussed the questionnaire seriously. The Right Honourable Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who is both an eminent authority on Hindu Law and a champion of the rights of women expressed the view, at a public meeting organized by the Women's Conference that it would be best to drop the policy of piecemeal legislation in this matter and that Government should set up a Committee of experts to overhaul the whole system of law with reference to women and bring it in line with modern developments. It is also reported that revision of the whole body of Hindu law instead of piecemeal tinkering with it is favoured by the bulk of the replies to the elaborate questionnaire issued by the Hindu Law Committee. It is even regarded as likely that the committee will take an early opportunity to approach Government for an enlargement of their terms of reference to enable them to carry out the full examination desired by the majority of legal opinion.

Extend The Scope

It is not surprising therefore that the Standing Committee of the Women's Conference has issued a statement appealing to the Hindu Law Committee to urge on Government the need for widening its terms of reference. The Women's Committee makes out a strong case for its appeal in the following terms: "We deplore that, in spite of our repeated requests, the Government have not seen their way to extend the reference of the committee to cover the whole range of the Hindu laws. In spite of the Law Committee's interpretation of its terms of reference certain aspects of the Hindu law such as the whole question of the stridhan, its classification and inheritance, the guardianship of the children and their property, the question of divorce with its multifarious problems have all been left outside the ambit of the questionnaire. Law, after all, is an organic whole and must be considered in its corporate character as such. Experience has shown that piecemeal legislation in the past has utterly failed and in some cases have defeated its own purpose, for, all piecemeal legislation is, in principle, unsound". We trust Government will grant the appeal made by so many interested in Hindu law reform. Government lose nothing by merely extending the scope of their inquiry. On the contrary their Committee's complete report will be a sounder document, the inter-related sections of which will have been more fully considered in all their bearings each section in its relation to the whole. It is true that the amplified report will take much more time but that need not be regretted. Nor will the time be wasted, for it will be taken up with agitation among the public, a necessary condition for any reform. In any case whether the proposed reforms are narrow or wide in their scope, they do not seem possible in the next few months in the present circumstances. It will, therefore, be best to do the necessary spade work in a wider field in the next few months.

Need For Propaganda

Whether the appeal of the Women's Conference and others is accepted by Government or not, the executive of the Conference will have to carry on active propaganda in support of its reform proposals. On account of their undue regard for ancient custom and shastras many Hindus, men and women alike, oppose every kind of reform as being irreligious. To educate general public opinion in support of reform in spite of such hostility, the workers of the Conference, who are both specially interested in the reform in question and are fairly well organized, should take the initiative in the necessary propaganda, when they will surely get the active support of many others including legal experts. The Conference, working in co-operation with bodies like the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, whose excellent memorandum, containing answers to the questionnaire of the Hindu Law Committee we published serially last month, will do well to publish popular literature on the subject in question, through the Indian press, its own organ "Roshni" and separate booklets. Work like this is invaluable. It helps not only the particular reforms now proposed but future social reforms also.

Important Victory

Complete collapse of resistance has immediately followed Rashid Ali El Gilani's flight from Iraq. With the signing of the Armistice the Iraq incident is over. But what is more important to observe is that those who took charge from the ex-Premier have themselves invited Emir Abul Illah to assume the duties of Regent again and to restore constitutional government. Britain has, therefore, not only won her treaty rights but also re-established her political influence in Iraq; for, Emir Abdul Illah is a tried friend of the British and so are the Ministers whom he is bound to appoint. The position in Mosul is not known. But if German airmen and engineers are ejected from that region before they cause damage to the oil fields, then the British will have won Iraq at considerably less cost and with less troubles than the Germans have conquered any country, not excluding little Crete.

The loss of Iraq must be a great blow to Nazi strategy. The Germans hoped that with Iraq virtually under their occupation, they would decisively threaten the rear both of the British and of Turkey. That hope has been fully defeated. Moreover, an invaluable opportunity has come to Britain to win the friendship of the Arab world. To-day, British prestige must of necessity stand high as a result of their victory. In achieving that victory they have, further, behaved with restraint and wisdom. They have taken care not to outrage the feelings and sentiments of the Arabs. Finally, Mr. Anthony Eden chose the psychological moment to make a statesmanlike speech regarding the aspirations of the Arab. If, therefore, the British do not let slip the present opportunity and act immediately in the spirit of Mr. Eden's assurances, they may even neutralise Axis influence in Syria, although that would be a hard task indeed, much harder than even the conquest of Iraq.

Bombay Matric Results

We have received several letters from Bombay Matriculation candidates and their parents urging us to appeal to the University Syndicate to reconsider their decision not to give advance copies of the Matriculation results to newspapers for publication in their morning editions on the date of the declaration of results. We have no hesitation in making the appeal and we earnestly hope it will be sympathetically considered by the Syndicate. The practice of supplying advance copies to newspapers worked excellently and satisfied tens of thousands of persons interested in the results. Unfortunately, last year a Karachi paper, getting the Sind results from somebody in Bombay over the trunk telephone in the evening before the date of publication, immediately published them against the orders of the University. This was regrettable and perhaps a Bombay paper was also involved in the case. In any case this affair is said to have led to the present decision of the Syndicate. We can well appreciate the difficulty of the Syndicate, which naturally fears that what has happened in one case may well happen in more. But we would suggest that, if the results are given to Bombay papers not so early as at 5-30 p.m. but at a later hour, say, 8 or 9 p.m., the papers will have to start work with them in their own offices immediately and they will not find time to attend to prolonged telephone messages.

The Bombay public in particular will be extremely grateful to the Syndicate if in view of the situation created by the riots, they can get the results in the morning papers of the 11th. Assuming that the Curfew Orders will remain in force till the 11th, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for many of the Bombay candidates to stir out of their houses before 6 a.m., the very hour when the results are to be published at the University and other centres. To get the results late is painful suspense and to stir out at an early hour to be in time for them may be risky, even apart from the Curfew restrictions. In view of these extraordinary conditions it will be kind of the Syndicate to accept our suggestion to supply advance copies of results to newspapers at a late evening hour like 8 or 9, if only as a special concession for this year. Next year the whole question may be considered afresh in the light of this year's experience.

Frankly Speaking

Bombing Of Dublin

Dublin has been bombed and bombed badly on Friday night by "foreign" air craft. There seems to be little doubt that the aircraft were German—raiders were reported over Northern Ireland too on that night—for the simple reason that the British will gain nothing and lose a lot by any outrage of that kind. Nor is it difficult to understand what prompted the Luftwaffe to destroy life and property in the capital itself of neutral Eire. Only the other day Mr. Churchill announced the wise decision to drop conscription in Ulster which has plainly pleased the people of Eire. Secondly, the U. S. A. has refused to give arms to Eire because she is taking no active part in opposition to the Axis. President Roosevelt, however, offered to lease two ships for carrying foodstuffs for Eire. The Germans probably feared that Eire's determination to remain neutral might be weakened by the attitude of Britain and America and, therefore, decided to give Eire a foretaste of abandonment of neutrality. But their fears seem to be quite groundless.

Collaboration At Work

The collaboration with Germany to which Admiral Darlan has condemned France is not so innocent as the Vichy authorities would have the world believe. Indeed recent developments seem to justify the British view that Vichy has been committed to abet and assist Germany's military activities —and in Germany, of course, is included Italy. The Sfax episode proves what the British have been alleging against Vichy, namely, that the Tunisian coast and certain ports have been allowed to be used by the Axis in its war against Britain. Admiral Darlan's outburst against "British aggression" is interesting in this connection. He does not deny the use of Sfax by Italian merchantmen and Italian warships. On the other hand he defiantly proclaims the right of France "to use her ports and her communications as she wished"—in other words according to Admiral Darlan's wish, which is to allow the Axis to take full military advantage of them.

Significant Developments

And the Admiral, so he declares, is going to make others respect that wish. That is to say, he is going to quarrel with England. In fact, he, in "collaboration" with Germany and Italy, is rapidly preparing the ground for it. Having placed the Tunisian coast and ports at the complete disposal of the Axis, he has compelled the British to attack both. But since they are French, he will defend them with every means at his command! The same technique applies to the air bases in Syria and perhaps elsewhere too. The position thus is that the British being obliged to attack Germany and Italy in French waters and on French territory, Admiral Darlan, the patriotic defender of French honour, integrity and sovereignty, must feel obliged to attack the British. Here, it is very significant to note that a Vichy spokesman has disclosed that the armistice terms are to be modified by Germany and to allow the French to establish a "Continental Air Arm for the Defence of her Empire." These developments and the increasingly belligerent tone of Admiral Darlan suggest emphatically that France is being prepared to render military assistance to the Axis in its war against Britain. Vichy's acts and words both point in that direction. We, therefore, doubt whether Mr. Cordell-Hull's proposed note is going to influence Vichy's policy and plans at all.

How Can Hitler Invade Britain?

By Commander STEPHEN KING HALL (in a recent B. B. C. Talk)

In the Napoleonic wars, the British managed to keep control of the sea, and therefore of the communications which linked Europe to the rest of the world. This obliged Napoleon to keep on expanding and extending his dominion on land until eventually he over-expanded himself into Russia.

It was, however, always clear to Napoleon that England was at the root of his difficulties, and it was for this reason that he determined to invade Great Britain. It was for similar reasons that Philip of Spain sent the Armada up the Channel.

Hitler is in the same jam and, like other people who have felt that they must destroy Great Britain or be themselves destroyed, Hitler is faced with the fact that his objective is an island.

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In order to subjugate a country it is necessary to occupy it with troops and to do so for a prolonged period. The problem of occupying an island involves a two-fold task; first it is necessary to get the troops across the sea, and secondly to maintain and supply them when they have been landed on the shores of the country to be invaded.

In the past the second consideration has never arisen, because the would-be invaders have always been baffled by the problem of getting their armies across the Channel in the face of British naval superiority. The British fleet, either had to be evaded or defeated.

The American naval author Mahan in his book, "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution", gives a detailed account of Napoleon's preparations, and they are of great interest from the point of view of to-day's events.

From May 1803 to August 1805, you have what Mahan describes as a striking and wonderful pause in the world's history. On the heights above Boulogne were encamped 130,000 of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe.

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This was the Grand Army which, as it exercised on the cliffs and beaches, could see on a fine day, the not distant shores of the island which sheltered the last nation in Europe to defy subjection by Napoleon. What the Grand Army never saw were the ships of the line which under Nelson in the Mediterranean, Cornwallis off Brest, and Collingwood off Rush Bar were blockading the French battleships.

In circumstances which have become famous, the historian Mahan wrote these words:—

"They were dull weary eventless months, these months of watching and waiting of the big ships before the French army Purposeless they surely seemed to many, but they saved England. The world has never seen a more impressive demonstration of the influence of sea power upon its history. Those far distant storm-beaten ships, upon which the Grand Army never looked, stood between it and the dominion of the world".

Now, what is the position to-day? Hitler, like Napoleon, realises that he must destroy Great Britain before he can achieve his immediate purpose. To this I might add, that he must also destroy the United States of America, before the light of democracy is extinguished.

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The new factor in to-day's situation is the air arm. But it would be a profound mistake to suppose that aircraft are only of advantage to the would-be invader. In order to conquer Britain, the German divisions must somehow or other get across the Channel, and that is the deepest and the widest tank trap in Europe.

As in Napoleon's day, the invading force is concentrated in the North West of France and in the Low Countries, at the so-called invasion ports. Here are the barges which are to transport the invading host. Here also are the scenes of attacks by the R.A.F on the invasion ports, and if ever the Nazi Armada sets sail, it will be assaulted pitilessly from the air, both on its passage and during its attempted landing.

On the other hand, it is to be expected that if Hitler decides on the great gamble, he will supplement his sea-borne effort with an air invasion. He is supposed to have about 1,500 troops carrying planes, and he has shown in Greece and in Libya, and in Crete that the air-borne section of the German army operates with great enterprise.

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The function of air-borne troops in an invasion of Britain would be to create confusion inside the country. In addition, we must expect a series of diversions, such as attempts to land in Ireland or perhaps Scotland.

A number of such expeditions may set sail from points as far separated as the north part of Norway and Bordeaux in France. Nevertheless, it seems almost certain that the main bulk of the armies desirous of invading Great Britain must be passed across the sea so as to land somewhere between Plymouth and the Norfolk coast.

In an operation of this kind, the main body of the invading force must be preceded by a covering force, whose duty it is to seize beaches, or a port and gain a foothold, which is then prepared for the arrival of the main body. It is possible that in any attempted invasion of Great Britain this preliminary job might be entrusted to air-borne troops, and planes carrying light tanks and field guns.

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Now let us look at this question of invading Great Britain from the point of view of the German difficulties. The air-borne troops and equipment which are being flown across the sea, in order to evade British sea power, will have to run the gauntlet of the R.A.F and though these invaders might try to come down in darkness, it is difficult to see how they can land and organise themselves in the dark.

If they try to come across in the daytime, then they will be shot down in masses by Spitfires, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, and Whirlwinds, and they will have to be manned by very brave men. Those that survive the aerial battle will come to earth on an island which has been preparing to receive these visitors for 18 months.

They will have to meet a powerful regular army operating in many mobile columns, supported by hundreds of thousands of Home Guardsmen, who have now become a well-trained reserve

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Bombay Riots

(By CITIZEN)

I have heard it repeated 'ad nauseum' that the problem of the riots is purely a "police problem." Mr. K. M. Munshi started the slogan. Others have taken it up. But nobody seems to realise that there is such a thing as a limit at which it does not remain just a "police problem" and becomes a citizens' problem. You and I and each one of us are as much interested. The question is what is that limit and how one can say that it is reached. The answer is simple. When a riot breaks out, obviously the police take the situation in their hands and try to handle it. They have, of course, a right to expect public support and to indent on the services of popular leaders. This right, however is conditioned by the amount of confidence the police will be prepared to repose in those leaders. If they feel that they are not treated in the manner they are entitled to, they have also the right to refuse co-operation, and to take recourse to such measures as they are capable of independently of the police.

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This is one test to conclude that the limit has been reached. There is yet another test. The people may leave the situation to be dealt with by the police for a reasonable time. They may put up with drastic restrictions imposed by the police for that period. If by that time no appreciable improvement is witnessed and danger to personal safety and peaceful life continues, the people will be entitled to call on the police to assist them in whatever measures they feel impelled to take. In such a circumstance the initiative and organisation to deal with the situation will be the primary and imperative responsibility of the people. Merely to repeat the slogan "that the problem of the riots is purely a police problem" is to shirk that responsibility. A third test to assess the limit is when the people feel that there are police excesses and that they have lost hope of getting redress against them. If a situation like this arises, people begin to act on their own initiative in spite of police orders and restrictions. They set up organisations to protect themselves against the violence of the rioter and the excesses of the police.

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Apply this criteria to the situation that has arisen in Bombay. The City is now going through a second spell of riots in the course of two months. When they first started those who thought they were the leaders of the people were constrained to treat the riots as a "police problem." The Police Commissioner himself would not welcome popular intervention. It is an open secret. The Mayor then called a meeting of "representative" citizens. The question to be discussed was how best they could help in restoring normal and peaceful conditions. The Police Commissioner was also invited. He thought that the citizens could be of no useful service to tackle the situation. The Mayor regretted the trouble given to the "representative" citizens. Since the Police Commissioner had declared the riots to be a "police problem" there was nothing that they could do. The meeting dispersed, but the riots continued for days after that. The police flung an iron ring round the city. The press was gagged. No independent information could be purveyed. What information was supplied by the constituted authority became the "riot news" in newspapers. Localities affected by the disturbances and where daily crime was being committed could not be published. By a calculated policy of suppression of news and gagging of the press and by sundry other measures an apparent calm was restored. But confidence never returned and people generally remained still apprehensive.

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This calm lasted hardly ten days, when the riots broke out again. But during these ten days people lived under the fear of their own shadows! The miscreant's knife had got on their nerves. It never occurred to them that they were the victims of a hallucination, namely, fear. The fear complex was so worked up, that they lost all perspective and fell easy victims to the scare-monger. Personal safety overshadowed all considerations of duty to the society. Such a state of things inevitably brings demoralisation. Had this demoralisation not taken possession of the individual, the riots would not have come again and compelled us to live in a perpetual nightmare of the assassin. This is what happens when people blindly accept slogans without understanding their limitations. Even then it was clear that treatment of the riots as purely a "police problem" had failed.

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The riots started again and the tale of agony and moral depravity of man, of men stabbed in the back, stoned to death or otherwise disabled or killed, is being told day by day. And thus the story has been reported now for over a week; still the situation shows no sign of improvement. The same old restrictions have been imposed on popular freedom and civic liberty. I wonder why it has not suggested itself to the police completely to ban all news about the riots in the newspapers. The partial ban only creates a state of uncertainty and panic, without in any way contributing to the alleviation of the grave situation. If news of riots is completely blacked-out, the impression may round that "all is well" and the problem of the riots solved! In the alternative, why not confine riots news to official 'communiques' only? It will be small wonder if the "police problem" culminates in this. It is all a terrible bungle. Any effort without full public co-operation enlisted on the basis of absolute mutual confidence is bound to end up in terrible bungle.

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Apart from the daily tale of sorrow, there are grave charges made against the police. Already loud protests have been raised and demands for an impartial judicial inquiry into cases of alleged police excess have been made. Some city markets threaten to observe hartal for an indefinite period. This is an expression of the exasperation of the people and an eloquent proclamation of the utter futility of treating the riots as purely a "police problem." As for police arrangements, one wonders if every thing has been done to put the force to the most effective use. If it has been done, I am constrained to say that the force is bankrupt in strategy. Not unoften has the complaint been made that the police appear on the scene of any riot, affray or scuffle only after the mischief is done.

Take the present disturbances in the city. The police and the military together are handling the situation. Yet the daily toll continues unabated. I wonder why it has not occurred to the authorities that the best way to localise trouble is to cordon off affected areas into small circles under the charge of one or two responsible officers assisted by a 'posse' of police and a completent of armed pickets. Each street and by-lane in the cordoned areas should have been subjected to constant police beat.

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Government of Bombay is assembling in Poona on Monday. The Secretariat and other officers have been moving up to the monsoon headquarters over the week-end. H. E. the Governor of Bombay left Bombay on Saturday night, and will take up residence at Ganeshkhind after spending a few days at Mahabaleshwar.—A. P.

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Dr. Rajendra Prasad asks Indians to emulate Englishmen who are spending 20 crores of rupees daily to preserve their liberty against Nazi threats.

Yes, but the Englishman will object.

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Rajen Babu wants the creation of a band of workers who should be ready to come out and work during riots, even at the risk of their lives, for restoring peace.

Being a Congressmen, he is, of course, unjust enough to the authorities to ignore the unquestionable fact that they, the authorities, must be obliged to ban the activities of such workers unless they came out as Hindus and Muslims.

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Rashid Ali El Gilani has fled along with his lieutenants and Amir Abdul Illah has again assumed the Regency.

The war in Iraq is thus over.

But make no mistake about the how and why of the sequel. The complete collapse of Rashid Ali's regime was certainly not due to lack of support from the Germans or from the Iraqi population. It was solely due to the bombardment of the man by Indian Muslim leaders, who all achieved direct and destructive hits upon him.

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Germans are reported to have resumed night raids on a small scale, visiting Merseyside and other towns in West England on Friday and Saturday nights.

But it's no use. The food ship from America had already arrived and been unloaded.

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It is reported that Signor Mussolini's Principal Private Secretary has resigned.

No significance need attach to this beyond the fact that Il Duce has himself accepted a somewhat similar job in Berlin.

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The Germans, suggests a Tokyo message, are evidently concerned over the possible effects of President Roosevelt's speech on Japanese public opinion.

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Their Japanese counter-parts, we hope, are even more concerned over the possible effects of the grand offensive against the Chinese over Japanese public opinion.

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That offensive, we gather, is approaching the usual culmination and over 40,000 Japanese have been lost in South Shansi alone, where the Communists were to rise against Chungking.

They did rise all right. But—well, we strongly suggest that M. Matsuoka should ask Russia for full compensation for the loss of 40,000 Japanese.

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An American paper says that there is no comparison between Crete and Britain.

There is and a very instructive one for the Germans.

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Admiral Darlan is "more than ever determined to make others respect France's right to use her ports and her communications as she wished."

The word "others", of course, does not include Germany and Italy because they constitute France.

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A man in the cinema was annoyed by continual conversation in the row behind.

"Excuse me," he said, "but we can't hear a word that's being said."

"Oh," replied the talkative one, indignantly. "And is it any business of yours what I'm telling my wife?"

RASHID CAMP SUES FOR CEASE FIRE

Armistice Safeguards Iraq's Independence

BAGHDAD PREPARES TO WELCOME REGENT

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN BAGHDAD AFTER SIGNATURE OF THE ARMISTICE STATED: "THE SITUATION HAS RETURNED TO NORMAL." ACCORDING TO A BEIRUT BROADCAST. THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT THE ARMISTICE SAFEGUARDS THE COUNTRY'S UNITY AND INDEPENDENCE AND APPEALED TO THE POPULATION TO RESUME WORK IMMEDIATELY.

THE BLACK-OUT IS LIFTED IN THE CITY, BUT NO TRAFFIC WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE STREETS AFTER 21-00 HOURS.

WELCOME TO ABDUL ILLAH

Iraq's lawful Regent, Abdul Illah is expected to arrive in Baghdad by air to-day (Sunday), according to a Vichy News Agency dispatch from Baghdad. He will be welcomed by the Presidents of the Commission of Internal Security, the Senate and the Chamber and Former Ministers.

The former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem is among those who have fled from Baghdad. Rashid Ali's Chief of Staff, Jin Zaki and other officers, who took part in the recent 'coup d'etat' have also fled.

WANTED ASSURANCES.

The radio from Beirut cites a declaration by the President of the Commission for Internal Security, addressing foreign diplomats in Baghdad on Saturday in which he said "hostilities, for which there is no longer any reason, will be ended as soon as the Commission has received assurances guaranteeing complete independence of the country and honour of the Iraqi army".

The Baghdad correspondent of the Vichy News Agency asserts that all leaders of the rebel movement have now quitted Iraq. The last group including a number of young officers departed on Saturday morning.

NO CONFIRMATION OF EMIR A. ILLAH'S ARRIVAL.

LONDON, June 1.

There is no confirmation of the report that Emir Abdul Illah is expected to arrive in Baghdad to-day by air.

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who was among those who fled with Rashid Ali, is now expected to transfer his anti-British activities to Syria.—Reuter.

BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

CAIRO, May 31.

Negotiations for an armistice have been proceeding since yesterday (Friday) when the officer commanding Iraqi Rebel forces in the neighbourhood of Baghdad presented himself at the British headquarters carrying a white flag. This followed a demarche by the mayor of Baghdad to the British ambassador who advised Iraqi rebels to open negotiations with the British military commanders —Reuter.

Collapse Of Rashid Ali Regime

Frenchmen Trying To Follow Col. Collet

LONDON, May 26.

The "Times" Ankara correspondent cabled on May 25:—

News reaching Ankara would indicate that the Rashid Ali regime in Iraq has collapsed.

These developments, according to information at Ankara, are due to the British military success in Iraq and to a counter-revolutionary movement in the Iraqi Army which has received the support of several Iraqi generals. Germany is understood to have informed Rashid Ali that effective German military assistance against the British would not be available for at least two months.

An important factor in Rashid's downfall is doubtless his failure to obtain any general support in the Arab world for the personal and imperialistic ambitions of an Iraqi clique who would have extended the frontiers of Iraq at the cost of subjugating the whole of Arabia to German domination.

In Syria it is reported that small parties of French troops are trying daily to follow Colonel Collet across the frontier into Palestine. It is the Turkish opinion that the French cannot prevent the Germans from using Syria as a battlefield—a fate which the Syrian population has done nothing to deserve—and that the French ought to give up their mandate and give the Syrians their independence.

Aney On His Interview

Refutes Press Report About Talks With C. P. Governor

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 1.

(By 'Phone.)

The suggestion made in some papers that he had an interview with the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar in connection with the formation of War Council or the reconstruction of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and he was likely to be included in it is wholly unfounded said Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly, who arrived here today.

He further threw some light over his interview with the Viceroy recently when he had been to Simla in connection with the meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee.

He had met the Governor of the C. P. and Berar on May 25 at Nagpur and says that H. E. the Viceroy desired to have his opinion on an urgent matter.

Mr. Aney declined to say anything further as the subject matter of H. E. the Viceroy's letter was obviously confidential.

APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN FOR WARDHA

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 1.

(By 'Phone.)

Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan who had recently visited the riot areas in Bombay to study the situation left for Wardha on an urgent call from Mahatma Gandhi.

Raid On Gambling Den: Several Arrested

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

Forty-two persons were arrested following a raid on a gambling den in Mohtashimganj Mohalla, Allahabad city, by a police party of fifty constables and armed guards led by the city, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

It is stated that the arrested persons include Zamindars and school masters. A number of them possessed week-end return tickets from such far off places as Benares, Moghalserai and Mirzapur.—A. P.

TERMS OF IRAQ ARMISTICE

CAIRO, June 1.

It is officially announced that Iraq Armistice terms provide that Iraqi troops should return to peacetime stations, British prisoners should be released, and Axis prisoners should be interned in Iraq.

The terms apply to the whole of Iraq.—Reuter.

BUGTI INTERNEE FOR RANCHI

QUETTA, May 30.

Abdul Rehman Bugti, son of the late Bugti Tumandar, who in 1938 led revolt against his father the Bugti Nawab and after the intervention of the Baluchistan Government, was interned in Fort Sandeman, has now been sent to Ranchi under instructions from the Government of India.

It is understood that his movements in Ranchi will also be restricted.—A.P.

Meat Ration In France

LONDON, June 1.

The meat ration in France for the month of June has been fixed at 150 grammes per month, according to an official Vichy broadcast from the Nazi-controlled Paris radio. This is just over half a pound and is approximately the same as can be bought in Britain where ration is issued on the value of one shilling.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MERCHANTMAN AT SFAX BOMBED AND FIRED

Another Merchantman Nearby Also Raided And Set Ablaze

The Vichy News Agency says British aeroplanes to-day (Saturday) again bombed an Italian merchantman Lying off Sfax in Tunis, setting her on fire.

A Tunis dispatch to the Vichy News Agency states: "To-day (Saturday), at nine o'clock in the morning, three British aeroplanes attacked the Italian merchantman "Florida", anchored just over two miles from the port of Sfax. The vessel was hit and set on fire.

It is stated that the fire was not extinguished at 10-00.

The Italian steamer "Isarco" left Sfax yesterday at 22.00".—Reuter.

Italian Prisoners At Bhopal

BHOPAL, June 1.

The first batch of 500 Italian prisoners of war, mostly officers, arrived here to-day and were sent to the prisoners of war camp established at Bhopal. Further batches are expected to follow in the course of the next few months. The Bhopal camp has been scheduled to provide for 24,000 prisoners of war.—A. P.

Heatwave In Frontier

PESHAWAR, May 31.

Frontier stations are recording high temperatures since yesterday. In Peshawar the mercury shot up to 118 degrees, while today it was 116

A number of people are known to have fainted to-day.—A. P.

EDITORS' DEMANDS

(Continued From Page 1)

Committees, and that where such ordinances and orders have been passed without such consultation, the ordinances and orders should be immediately reviewed by the Governments concerned in consultation with the Provincial Press Advisory Committee."

The resolution was moved by Mr. W. C. Wordsworth and seconded by Mr. Suresh Mazumdar.

"That in the centrally administered areas where Press Advisory Committees have not been formed, the Central Government should take steps to apprise themselves of the relations between the Press and the local authorities and also consult the Central Press Advisory Committee about any action proposed to be taken in respect of any newspapers," The resolution was moved by Mr. W. C. Wordsworth and seconded by Mr. A. S. Iyengar.

Mr. Mahadev Desai explained to the Committee the circumstances in which it was first decided by Mahatma Gandhi in response to a resolution of the Standing Committee to revive the "Harijan," and which later led to the idea being dropped indefinitely, as a result of certain correspondence with the Government, the contents of which he was not in a position to place before the Committee.

Mr. Bashir Ahmad of the "Zam Zam", Lahore placed before the Committee the case of "Zam Zam" from which security had been demanded by the Punjab Government.

The Committee adjourned 'sine die.'—United Press and A.P.

U. S. ENVOY TO KABUL

PESHAWAR, May 31.

Mr. L. G. Dreyfus, the United States Charge D'Affaires to Tehran, who has recently been appointed Charge D'Affaires to Kabul in addition, recently presented his credentials to the Afghan King in Kabul.

Mr. Dreyfus also paid a visit to the tomb of the late King Nadir Khan and placed wreaths at the grave.

Mr. Dreyfus is now on a visit to India. He arrived in Peshawar last night and left for Kashmir to spend a few days before returning to Teheran.—A. P.

Socialist Worker Arrested

PESHAWAR, May 31.

Purshotumlal, a Socialist worker, has been arrested on a charge of fixing alleged Communist posters on a notice board in Peshawar City.

This brings the arrests of Socialists in the Peshawar District this week to twelve.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

BR. CRUISER 'SALOPIAN' SUNK

LONDON, June 1.

The Admiralty announces that the British armed merchant cruiser 'Salopian' has been sunk The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.—Reuter.

Huge Losses Of Luftwaffe

Axis Loses 1,696 Planes In May While Britain Loses Only 260 In The Month

LONDON, June 1.

May was a record month for the destruction of enemy night bombers, 143 being brought down over Britain and thirteen over Europe and since operations started on all fronts in Middle East including Iraq, Allies destroyed 1,696 enemy machines, as against only 260 Allied aircraft.

The figures of Axis losses in Middle East represent the minimum, as in addition to these, many are known to have been destroyed or damaged on the ground. During May Allies accounted for 258 enemy machines for loss of 62 of Allies, which was a superiority of more than four to one.

In all at day and night 20 planes were destroyed over Britain during May and 31 over Europe and 23 more were brought down by the Navy. Another plane was shot down by R.A.F. Fighters into the sea, bringing the total for the month to 260.

British losses for May were 67 over Europe and 18 over Britain. —Reuter.

No Ban On Hindu Sabha Leader

RANCHI, May 31.

The Government of Bihar in a Press Note contradict the report that Mr. Padamraj Jain, Hindu Sabha leader, was banned from visiting Biharshareef and other places in Patna District after the last month's riots in Biharshareef

The Press Note adds: "The Government of Bihar or the local authorities have not issued any order prohibiting the entry of Mr. Padamraj Jain in Patna District. —A. P.

THREE GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED

LONDON, June 1.

Three German aircraft were destroyed last night, when there was some enemy activity over Britain but it was not heavy.

An Air Ministry Communique states that bombs were dropped on Merseyside and at points in North-Wales and in south and west of England. At Merseyside some damage was done and there was a number of casualties, including some people killed.

Essewhere damage was done and the number of casualties is very small.—Reuter.

New Br. Bombs Take Heavy Toll Of Hamburg

Nazi Method Of Counteracting Reports Of Damage Sustained!

LONDON, June 1.

The Air Ministry news service giving details of the damage on Hamburg Kiel and Wilhelmshaven says that reports of the terrible effect of the latest British bomb are spreading everywhere in Germany and the authorities are doing their best to counteract these reports by publishing elaborate comparisons of the damage done to London and Berlin.

In Hamburg one of these new bombs fell into an industrial area. Industrial buildings covering a space of 20,000 square yards were completely demolished There was severe damage from the blast over a space of 75,000 square yards and at two points, more than 1,100 feet apart, the effects of the blast were very obvious.

Reports from within Germany describe Hamburg as a tragic picture and it is said that there is scarcely any district in this, the second largest city in Germany, which has not suffered. A similar tale is told of Manheim. After the attack on the night of May, 5 the great chemical works in the industrial suburb of Ludwigshaven were cordoned off by the army and ambulances were seen leaving the works throughout the day.

The east span of the new two-span bridge across the Rhine has been demolished and fallen into the river where it obstructs traffic.—Reuter.

GERMAN PLANES OVER W. ENGLAND

LONDON, May 31.

German planes were again reported over Western England tonight (Saturday) but their numbers did not appear to be large. Other German raiders were reported over North-West England.

Upto 22-00 G. M. T., no alert had sounded in the London area. —Reuter.

Free Books For Scheduled Castes Children

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Text books and writing materials will in future be supplied free of charge to poor and deserving children belonging to the Scheduled Castes, reading in recognised vernacular schools of the District. The cost will be met out of the special grant made by the up Government for the purpose.—A. P.

LONDON, June 1.

Lord Cadman leader of the British Oil Industry died last night. —Reuter.

POPE'S VIEW OF NEW ORDER

LONDON, June 1.

The Pope broadcasting an allocution via the Vatican Radio on the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Leo The Thirteenth's Rerum Novelerum Encyclical (workers charter) enumerated the use of material goods, labour and family as the three fundamental values of social and economic life, and said that national economy had no other end than to secure without interruption a material condition in which the life of the citizen might fully develop. Arguing that the economic riches of a people did not properly consist in abundance of goods, but in fact that such abundance represented and offered a material basis sufficient for personal development of its member, the Pontiff said that national economy should become a guide for the efforts of Statesmen and people to enlighten them to walk spontaneously along a way which does not call for continual exaction in goods and blood, but would give the fruits of peace and general welfare.

After stressing that in the family, the nation found the natural roots of its greatness and power the Pope said that if to-day conquest and the creation of vital status was the centre of social and political aims, should not one before all else think of the vital state of the family and free it of the fetters of conditions which did not permit even the formulation of a homestead of one's own?

The right of family to vital space was recognised. When this happened, emigration would attain its natural scope—more favourable distribution of men on earth's surface suitable colonies of agricultural workers—that surface which God created and prepared for the use of all.

After dealing in detail with the settlement of families on land, the Pope said "these are principles, concepts and forms with which we should even now wish to share in the future organisation of that new order which the world expects and hopes will arise from the seething ferment of the present struggle."

Concluding, the Pope said: "when the ruins of this world-hurricane is cleared the reconstruction of a new social order will infuse new courage and a new wave of profusion and growth in the garden of human culture; keep burning the noble flame of brotherly and social spirit which fifty years ago was re-kindled in the hearts of your fathers by illuminating the torch of words of Leo the Thirteenth. Do not permit it to die for lack of nourishment. Carry it wherever the groan of suffering, the lament of misery, the cry of pain reaches you. "Which you have done to the least of my brethren you have done unto me".—Reuter.

Seven Enemy Planes Destroyed

CAIRO, June 1.

Seven enemy planes were destroyed by the R. A. F. during patrols over British ships in the Mediterranean yesterday.

The aerodromes at Maleme and Heraklion in Crete and Benghazi in Libya were also bombed.—Reuter.

Last Moments In Greece

Touching Evacuation Scenes

By EDWARD WARD

The last few days in Athens seem now almost like a nightmare.

There was scarcely an hour when the alarm was not on, for the sirens screemed continuously as German bombers dropped their loads on the Piraeus and the outlying town.

Then came the news of the capitulation of the Greek army, throwing the whole onus of the defence of Greece on the British and Imperial troops who were obliged to hold the line against insuperable odds and under intensive bombing ad machine gunning by the Luftwaffe.

The time came when we were ordered to evacuate. I had expected hostility, or at least unfriendliness, from the Athenians but nothing could have been further from the case. During the whole day that we waited for the convoy to get us out I met with nothing but kindness from the crowd. Women with tears streaming from their eyes came up shaking hands, wishing us good luck and begging us to come back soon. Everyone was confident of ultimate victory. As I drove out of the city, perched on the top of the baggage at the back of a truck, the crowd shouted "Victory".

Time To Leave

There are no words too extravagant and no praise too high for the spirit of these people of Greece and for their incredible generosity. We all felt just terrible leaving such a gallant people to suffer, even temporarily, under the yoke of Nazi domination.

And then came the time to leave. We were limited to a very little baggage and I had to leave a lot of things behind. I shall never forget how nice the servants in the hotels were. They could not do enough to help me.

I had a lot of old papers I did not want to take with me, but which I did not want to leave behind for the next occupier of my room. I asked the old chambermaid to destroy them. She and another maid and the floor waiter got down to it straightaway and in a couple of minutes those papers became confetti.

The chambermaid indignantly refused to let me carry my bags to the lift. As I stepped into it she put her arms round my neck and with tears in her eyes, kissed me goodbye, begging me to come back soon, saying she knew we sroudl be back soon.

It was very soon afterwards that we heard that the Germans were in Athens, but it just did not seem possible, and I wonder now who is in my room No. 210, in the King George Hotel. I wonder how that old chambermaid who used to bring me my breakfast will feel when a German officer rings the bell. And wonder how my friend, the hall porter, we used to call him Groucho because he looked and behaved just like one of the Marx brothers—I wonder how he feels when German officers come in and demand rooms. I do not think they will understand his crazy jokes as we did. And I wonder, too how that German officer who is occupying my room feels when he walks out of the hotel into Constitution Square.

Attitude Of Greeks

I do not think he is going to see the gay crowds sitting at the little tables in the Square under the orange trees. I think the shadow of the Nazi Swafistika flying up on the Acropolis and the Parthenon will have changed all this. I wonder if he feels proud of that flag up there, that symbol of a foreign yoke that the Athenians have not known for werr over 100 years.

These Germans are going to enjoy the cakes and ice-creams at the places where we used to have tea, but I do not think they are going to enjoy the looks of the Greeks who go there, too, and if they go and dine in the Greek hotels I do not think the orchestras are going to go and sit down at their tables and play and sing for them as they used to do for us. I know very well they are not.

I know the sullen hatred which the Greeks of Athens, and the people of the whole of Greece, feel for their invaders. No country cherishes their national liberty so much and they will not rest until they get it back again. They know they will get it in the end.

a (A. B. B. C. TALK)

SMUTS' TRIBUTES TO GEN. BOTHA

Greatest Boer National Leader

JOHANNESBURGH, June 1.

Field Marshal Smuts in a broadcast tribute to General Lou's Botha, said General Botha "more than any man helped us to build up a tradition of firm abiding friendship with the British group of free nations which has been and will continue to be a sure shield of our liberty and self development as a nation."

Field Marshal Smuts further declared General Botha was "our greatest National leader and the foremost soldier the Boer people ever produced I saw the profound impression he made at Versailles. Everyone noticed it. General Botha was stamped by nature as a great man".—Reuter

"ARK ROYAL" ARRIVES IN GIBRALTAR

LONDON, May 31.

Axis sources, which have so frequently "sunk" the British aircraft carrier "Ark Royal" refloated her on Saturday, when the official Italian News Agency carried an Algeciras despatch asserting that "Ark Royal" arrived today in Gibraltar with the cruiser "Sheffield"!

"Ark Royal" recently participated in the chase of the "Bismarck" and her airplanes scored the first crippling blows on the ill-fated German battleship.—Reuter.

Victims Of Submarine Attack In The Atlantic

SAINT JOHNS (New Foundland), June 1.

Thirty-nine survivors from steamers reported as victims of a submarine attack on a convoy in the Atlantic have been landed They said four men died of exposure.—Reuter.

Students In Anti-Axis Demonstrations

MONTE VIDEO May 31.

A crowd of students demonstrated against the pro-Nazi newspaper "Libertad" of which they burned a number of copies. Other crowds tried to destroy flowers that the new Italian Minister placed yesterday (Friday) on the monument of Uruguayan independence, but were prevented by the police from carrying out their intention.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR FULL NAZI-SOVIET ALLIANCE?

Attitude Of Influential Japanese To War

LONDON: May 22.

The "Daily Mail" Diplomatic Correspondent wrote on May 21:—

Negotiations for a full alliance between Germany and Soviet Russia are taking place On the outcome of the preliminary discussions depends the possibility of a meeting between Hitler and Stalin.

German "tourists" are arriving in various parts of Japan and Fifth Columnists are active in Tokyo. Patriotic Japanese are alarmed at these developments and would like to see their country freed from Hitler's clutching hand before they are dragged into a second war.

According to my information, it is by no means certain that Japan will join in hostilities if the United States declares war on Germany.

Influential Japanese have been impressed by Britain's continued resistance and now think Japan was in too much of a hurry to sign the triple pact last year purely for the sake of being on what was thought to be the right side.

They now hope that the Tokyo Government will wait and consider every fact before entering the war at Hitler's bidding.

Obviously the influence of those Japanese who hold these views must depend on the outcome of Hitler's effort to drive Britain from the Middle East.

"WILL ALLAY ANXIETY IN ARAB MIND"

Egyptian Press Satisfied With Eden's Statement

CAIRO, May 31

General satisfaction is expressed in the Egyptian Press with Mr. Eden's Arab statement.

The leading newspaper 'Al Ahram" says that the statement is widely welcomed and many people hope it will lead to a statement in the House of Commons.

The paper adds that the statement will allay all anxiety in the Arab mind regarding British policy which the statement outlines.

Other papers comment on similar lines.—Reuter.

SHORTAGE OF SHIPS

Govt.'s Plea For Control Of Newsprint Imports

"Given High Priority After Essential War Supplies"

PRESS NOTE SAYS, IF THEIR INFORMATION IS NOT CORRECT, THEY WILL MAKE REPRESENTATIONS IN PROPER QUARTERS

SIMLA, June 1.

Newsprint is given high priority after essential war supplies in shipping from Canada and newsprint suppliers' difficulty is part of the general problem of shortage of ships, says a press note from Simla referring to the representations made by newsprint suppliers sequel to import restrictions and price control by Government.

Proceeding, Government assure suppliers that if their information is not found to be correct after inquiry, they will make representations in proper quarters.

A Press note states:—

When newsprint was brought on to the list of goods subject to import control with effect from shipments made on or after the 12th of April, 1940, it was arranged that licences for imports from North American countries should be given to established importers on the basis of their imports from those countries during the six months August, 1940, to January 1941. This period was selected as covering the conditions that arose after newsprint from Scandinavia and Baltic countries had ceased to be obtainable owing to war developments.

'INTERIM' ARRANGEMENT

It was never intended that this arrangement should be more than an 'interim' one pending the development of a plan for correlating imports with the actual minimum requirements of the numerous newspapers, in English and in Indian languages, throughout the country, of which some imported their own paper and others bought from importers or dealers. Such a plan could not be produced at short notice, but it was necessary to apply to some measure of control at once in order to prevent forestalling.

The operation of the 'interim' arrangement has recently been subjected to a good deal of criticism, partly on the ground that it produced arbitrary discrimination between one newspaper and another, owing to accidental variations in the rate of their imports during the basic period, and partly because it put the smaller papers at the mercy of dealers who were, in some cases, inclined to take advantage of the quasi-monopolistic position in which they were placed.

"UNAVOIDABLE"

These results are, upto a point, unavoidable under any 'interim' arrangement based upon past shipments, though certain special difficulties are receiving the consideration of Government for example, it has already been decided to take the U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland together, and not separately, in the calculation of quotas. Such adjustments, however, cannot go to the root of the trouble, to remedy which it was, and remains, the intention of Government to substitute a plan in which the criterion should be actual requirements and not past importations.

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDERS

The next step in the desired direction has now been taken by the issue of the Newsprint Control Order, which provides firstly that newsprint shall be sold only to newspaper presses, secondly, that it shall be used by these presses for no other purpose than the production of newspapers, except with the special permission of Government; and thirdly that returns of consumption shall be made by all newspapers and returns of stocks by dealers. After these returns have been checked and quotas fixed for each newspaper, import licences will be given only in accordance with those quotas.

It is not the intention of the Government to put out of business the traders who ordinarily supply newsprint to the newspapers, but when the final stage is reached, these traders will be given the licences to cover no more than the quantities earmarked for particular newspapers, and it will be a condition of grant of licences to them that they shall not, on pain of refusal of all further licences, sell newsprint so imported or allow it to be sold at a price covering more than the import price plus a prescribed margin or profit and incidental expenses. The prices at which newsprint is sold by importers during the 'interim' period will also be taken into consideration in granting such licences.

WHAT IS NEWSPRINT

For the above purposes newsprint has been defined as white printing paper of the description given in No. 44 (2) of the Customs Tariff. Such paper if not white, will have to be covered, for purposes of import control, by the quotas fixed for the importation of other kinds of paper. These quotas have been severely restricted because the presence of a highly developed Indian paper industry makes it possible to cut down imports of paper for general purposes. It would not be practicable to attempt to apply such severe restriction to newsprint since, for mechanical reasons in some cases and because of price considerations in all cases, the result might well be to make it impossible for newspapers to carry on their business—a result which in the opinion of the Government of India would be contrary to the public interest.

SUPPLIERS' DIFFICULTIES

Representations have recently been received regarding the difficulties found by suppliers in obtaining shipping space. The information of the Government of India is that for ships from Canada, which is now the main source of supply, newsprint is given high priority after essential war supplies. If this is the case, the difficulty becomes merely a part of the general problem of shortage of ships, but the Government of India are taking measures to ascertain whether their information is correct and, if it is not, to have representations made in the proper quarters.—A.P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

I have been sent a copy of a certain commercial Weekly, hitherto unknown to me, whose first leader entitled "Bad Taste" is devoted to the Half-Column. It refers to a certain criticism made by me of a letter to the "Times of India" by Sir Homi Mehta. I will content myself by quoting one single sentence from it. It reads: "Just because Sir Homi travels with innumerable other people in differing from Mr. Gandhi's *despicable* behaviour *when Great Britain is fighting for India*, that surely does not mean that a young whipper-snapper (That's me!) who if we can judge from his illogical and ill-mannered rejoinder, is barely out of short socks, should taint Indian journalism in such flagrant bad style". The italics are mine. Need I say more?

* * * *

Apropos broadcasting—Indian broadcasting—here is a story of censorship that will enlighten you. It is well-known that you can't say for instance: "Give me a Player cigarette" because that is advertising. Likewise you cannot refer (except in the news) to a newspaper by name because that also is advertising. But listen to this. A certain script contained the sentence, "as M. Zhandoff said in the *Pravda*," and that was wrong, because it amounted to advertising—the *Pravda*, I suppose competing with the "Times of India" and the "Janma Bhoomi"! In this same connection I remember Z. A. Bokhari objecting to a sentence in a script which read: "And I hear the Marx brothers are cornering the market in Tata Deferreds to get the atmosphere for their next picture 'A Day at the Share Bazaar'. "The bright young broadcaster, said to Bokhari: "Cut out the 'Tata' and leave the 'Deferred'" and Bokhari immediately agreed. I call this intelligent censorship—don't you?

* * * *

The Gentleman from Dash Dash road thought "Sic Transit" was the Latin for "rough weather".

Big Chinese Victory

CHUNGKING, MAY 31.

Japan's summer offensive in China has failed miserably, declares the official Chungking newspaper 'Central Daily News'.

In Northern Hupeh, the Japanese offensive against the Chinese forces holding out in Tshungshan mountains has been repulsed by the Chinese. The Japanese have returned to positions in the vicinity of Suihsen which they held before the offensive.

IN S. SHANSI.

In Southern Shansi, the newspaper continues, the Japanese employed an army of 140,000 men for their offensive against the Chinese forces holding out in Chuntiaoshan mountains. "Now the Chinese have moved up to new positions, and are launching counter-attacks in the vicinity of Sinshui, Kaoping and Chiyuan," it states.

IN S. W. SHANSI.

Chinese forces in South-Western Shansi and along the Peiping-Hankow Railway are attacking Japanese lines of communications, the newspaper continues, claiming that "in Eastern Kwangtung the Chinese counter offensive has resulted in the re-occupation of the cities of Waiyang and Polo while the Chinese forces are now converging on Tanshui. 'All this proves conclusively that Japanese forces in China are unable to penetrate further inland and also that Japan's commitments in China will prevent her making any major move in the Southern Pacific," the newspaper concludes.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RIOTS

(Continued from Page 6)

Such an arrangement, apart from preventing in an effective manner the cases of assaults and stabbings, would also lead to the detection of the sources of mischief. The traders would have greater confidence and the common people would have greater courage to isolate the hooligan elements.

* * * *

Such an arrangement together with the active co-operation of responsible public organisations would have long ago restored normal conditions and acted as a preventive against the recrudescence of similar trouble. But, unfortunately, the Police seem to have their own notions about seeking public co-operation. It does no credit to them to have refused the co-operation of the local Congress organisation. The attitude taken up by the Commissioner of Police towards its President smacks of the Jinnah touch. By its long traditions and record of service the Congress alone of all other political organisations can be of effective service in such situations. What distinguishes the Congress from every other public body is its non-sectarian approach to all problems. Its volunteers will not be either "Hindu" or "Muslim" or of any other particular communal brand. They are servants of the people and as such can render disinterested service to all alike. But the trouble is that as soon as a disturbance takes place the communal label is stamped on it and it is sought to be treated as such. Credulous people are thus misguided into hating one another and human life is rendered cheap.

* * * *

The present riots in the City are not of a communal nature. No question of music before mosque, or cow-slaughter or any similar cause which often accompanies a communal clash is associated with them. To treat them as communal, therefore, is wrong. They are the handiwork of some deep-seated anti-social forces. Personally I am constrained to think that the motive behind them is political. As long as the source of these disturbances is left untouched, these disturbances will not cease. Stringent measures might for a time check wider manifestations of this violence; but there will never be a restoration of public confidence to the fullest measure. It will indeed be a sad commentary on the Intelligence Department if it has not yet been able to trace the source of these disturbances.

* * * *

The treatment of the riots as a purely "police problem" has failed. It is time for responsible public opinion to assert itself. The Congress alone can make this possible and give it concrete organisational and agitational shape. The B.P.C.C. must pool its resources and set about the business in a thorough-going manner. Long-range telephone talks with Wardha cannot achieve that purpose. Gandhiji can guide, as he does guide; but it will be too much to expect him to advise as to what is to be done in a given condition, unless he is present on the spot. It is for the men on the spot to tackle the situation. It is lamentable that the B.P.C.C. has not made its influence and strength felt on the situation in the city. Lack of imagination and leadership are responsible for this. The present writer had long been agitating for a "standing army" of the Congress fully trained in all kinds of "volunteer work." But pre-occupation with playing power-politics led the leaders to the utter neglect of essential organisational work. The new leadership that was thrown up in the different centres during the Congress movements, instead of being encouraged and brought into constructive work, was thwarted and ultimately nipped. Still it would not have beyond the resources of the Congress to muster local elements to take up their posts in their particular localities or Mohollahs.

* * * *

One of the first things that should have been done when the riots broke out—and that can still be done—was to renew contact with these elements and constitute mixed committees for every area. These Committees with their special knowledge of the area and the people living in it would have been able to control the situation and through tact and leadership isolate the "mawali" elements and thus nip the trouble at the start. The hidden forces behind the "Mawalis" would have been frustrated and tracked down and exposed to public contempt. A second thing should have been to discourage communal relief organisations and to set up non-communal camps in each locality, the City being divided into various circles for the purpose. The third thing should have been to organise regular beat of the disturbed areas through Congress Volunteers under responsible Congressmen. If the B.P.C.C. had done these things and called on the people as a whole to lend their support and active co-operation, I have no doubt that there would have been a tremendous popular rally, which by itself would have resulted in controlling and ultimately frustrating any efforts at rioting. These the B.P.C.C. has failed to do; but it is not yet too late to bring the full force of the Congress organisation into play. If the police reject its co-operation, it is free to act in any manner it chooses to act. But act it must.

CONTROL OF NEWSPRINT

Newspaper Society's Deputation Waits On Mudaliar

SIMLA, June 1.

Taking advantage of the presence of a large number of pressmen in Simla a deputation led by Mr. Devadas Gandhi, acting President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society waited this morning on the Hon'ble Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, to discuss questions arising out of Government control of newsprint and the serious dearth of shipping space. Mr. T. S. Pillai, Deputy Secretary, Commerce Department, was present.

The deputation is again seeing the Commerce Member tomorrow.

The following composed the deputation:—

Messrs. Devadas Gandhi, K Srinivasan, ("The Hindu"), C. R Srinivasan, J. N. Sahni, B. Shiva Rao, Suresh Majamdar, Amritlal D. Sheth, K. Rama Rao, H. R Moharay, A. D. Mani and Asu De.—A. P.

MRS. PANDIT POSTPONES CHINA TOUR

Acts Up To Advice Of Not Visiting During 'Bombing Season'

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit having been informed by the Chinese Government that this being bombing season it is advisable that she should not visit China at present, has postponed her visit to China indefinitely.—A. P.

Three Books Proscribed

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Three books have been forfeited by the local Government under the Defence of India Rules. These are—a Hindi booklet entitled "Musafir-Ki-Dhoom" by Kanwar Lal Singh Arya published at Muttra, a book in Hindi entitled "Blishan Hatya Kand, part one" by Sri Dayal Gupta published at Muttra and a Hindi booklet entitled "Kisanon-Ki-Duniya" published by Rajkumari Devi Thakur at Prayag.—A. P.

No Improvement In Riot Situation

Stabbing And Stoning Reach Staggering Proportions

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Communal disturbances in Bombay have been continuing for eleven days without any sign of abatement. The total number of citizens who have fallen victims to communal frenzy till to-night is 39 dead and 214 injured.

To-day's total casualties are three fatal stabbings, all of which happened in the afternoon and 9 others, injured with knives. Two men, who were in the hospital, also died to-day.

Two of the three deaths caused to-day were from unaffected areas.

KNIVES AND STONES

Sunday dawned with an atmosphere of tension in the areas affected by the riots. Mavalis seemed to be in no mood to make it a Sabbath Day. Five cases of stabbing and one of arson were reported by noon. Three persons were hit by stones while walking along one of the roads in the affected area. Two victims of assault are hovering between life and death in a city hospital.

In view of the riots, the Schools Committee has decided to extend the summer vacation of Municipal schools until further notice. An intimation to this effect has been sent to the guardians of the students attending Municipal schools.

There was a dastardly attack on two brothers who were out early on Sunday in search of suitable premises for their grain shop. Their hunt had just commenced when the younger brother who was a few paces ahead, was attacked by a mavali from behind. The elder brother rushed to his aid, whereupon the assailant turned about and thrust the knife in his chest. People in the locality rushed about, but the assailant made good his escape.

SHOP SET ON FIRE

A shop dealing in fountain pens was set on fire in an area which is not covered by Curfew Order. The shop was gutted resulting in a loss of over a thousand rupees.

STABBED AT BUS STOP

A citizen waiting for a bus at a stand which is outside the Curfew area was stabbed in the abdomen. He died a little later in the hospital.

A man was stabbed in the afternoon in the mill-area. He died in the hospital without being able to give a statement.

FATAL ATTACK

A brutal attack was made on two persons in a seaside resort by a group of persons. One man was slapped. The other man was set upon and stabbed in 8 places. He died on the spot. The assailants ran away.

At 2-45 p.m. two persons found themselves confronted by a hostile crowd. They were chased and stabbed.

A watchman in a labour area was stabbed at 6-45 p.m.

Another man bringing home vegetables was stabbed twice. This happened in an "unaffected" area.

A shoe-shop was broken into in the evening at seven and the shoes and champals were thrown into the street.

One man is reported to have been stabbed at 8-45 p.m. from an "unaffected" area.

Total arrests so far are 1,700.

MULJI JETHA MARKET INCIDENT

Mercantile Representation To Commissioner

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A representation on behalf of the Bombay Country and Fancy Piecegoods Merchants' Association was submitted this morning by Mr. Goverdhandas G. Morarji, drawing the Commissioner's attention to the incidents at the Mulji Jetha Market on Saturday evening. The representation expressed that the mercantile community of Bombay was perturbed over the incident. It was also mentioned that the community did not feel confident about keeping the markets open under the present conditions.

A copy of the representation was submitted to the Governor of Bombay.

Communal Clash At Bitraich

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Thirty-two persons were injured in a communal clash, which occurred this morning at Bitraich, twelve miles from Gorakhpur.

According to telephonic information received here, the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, and the Sub-Divisional Officer arrived immediately at the scene of the clash and brought the situation under control.

All the injured persons have been admitted into the Gorakhpur Saddar Hospital.—A. P.

Dacca Situation Improves

DACCA, June 1.

The improvement in riot situation in the city is being maintained.

The Riots Enquiry Committee will begin its work to-morrow morning at the office of the Divisional Commissioner.—A. P.

Govt. Takes Up Salvage Work When District Boards Founder

But Enlightened Public Opinion Alone Can Improve Matters, Says U. P. Administration Report

LUCKNOW, June 1.

An official exposition of the local Government's attitude regarding circumstances under which the Government feel impelled to intervene in the administration of District Boards in this Province is contained in a resolution on the report of the administration of the District Boards during the years 1938-39 and 1939-40.

WHEN D.L.B.s FOUNDER

It says:—"It is only when there is no other alternative left that Government steps in, much against its will to try salvage operations (in regard to District Boards which founder) by means of supersession" and adds "but as a Commissioner has aptly remarked: 'It teaches nothing and merely means that at the end of three years, the prodigal returns from the wilderness and is presented with a fatted calfes; the real remedy can be found only when enlightened public opinion so asserts itself as to inspire and regard those who have laboured for the public good and provide a nemesis, sure and swift, for those, who make their public position a lever for personal interest."

"The old shortcomings persist' adds the resolution.

DEFECTS IN ACT

"The passage of time", it says, "has revealed serious defects in some provisions of the District Board Act. Factions and personalities too often override the public good."

The criticisms against the majority of the Boards in the province are that they are financially unstable, their incomes are very inadequate for the discharge of their duties, the cost of collection of taxes is enormous, and there are defects and irregularities in their accounting systems and practices.

The working of some of the Boards is appreciated.

The resolution proceeds to observe that, while there was no substantial extension of the compulsory education area in the year under survey, the report witnessed a remarkable expansion in other directions. One satisfactory feature is added interest in female education and education among Muslims.—A. P.

STUDENTS SET UP UNITY BOARD

Lucknow Lead To Solve Communal Problem

LUCKNOW, June 1.

With the object of fostering communal unity the Lucknow Students Federation has set up a Unity Board in Lucknow, on which several prominent citizens, both Hindus and Muslims of all shades of opinion, have agreed to serve.

The formation of a Provincial Board on similar lines is also under consideration.—A. P.

Spanish-German Agreement

MADRID, May 31.

Spain and Germany have reached an agreement providing for exchange of workers.

The agreement for exchange of workers between Spain and Germany was approved by the Cabinet at one of its first meeting since the recent Ministerial changes. Workers will be exchanged between the German Labour Front and the National Delegation of Falange Syndicates.—Reuter.

D. C. C. Dictator Arrested

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

Mr. Ganga Prasad, described as the dictator of the Allahabad District Congress Committee, was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules. Prior to his arrest, his house was searched.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Come to Think of It Jeff Ought to Get Double Time — By BUD FISHER



CHAPLIN HAS 'KILLED' HITLER

Satire Alone Will Prick The Bubble Of Dictators

We live in a fantastic age, an age of inflated personalities and monstrous creeds. In the name of these personalities, in the service of these creeds, truth is derided and liberty denied; the idealism of the young is exploited to minister to the ambitions of sinister men, and citizens flock like sheep into the folds that the dictators have prepared for their reception, writes C. E. M. Joad in "John O'London's" Weekly. What a theme for the pen of the satirist! Yet—and it is one of the oddest facts about the age of the dictators—though events call, no satirist answers the call.

The oddity is the more apparent by contrast with the outburst of satire that followed the disturbed period of European history which culminated somewhere about the middle of the seventeenth century with the Thirty Years' War. Swift and Voltaire, standing on the threshold of a period of peace and stability which lasted until the French Revolution, could look back through long years of turbulent fanaticism upon a world in which men were prepared to kill and be killed in order to prove the correctness of their views on Transubstantiation, and to roast and rack their fellow men in order to improve their opinions; upon a world, in fact, not so unlike the Continent to-day, except that the opinions which men sought to improve by the infliction of torture then religious, are now political. It was this world of fanatical dogmatism in thought and monstrous cruelty in action that Voltaire and Swift ridiculed with their satire.

Best Of All Possible Worlds

Read, for example—it is a salutary exercise at the moment—Voltaire's 'Candide'. The philosopher Leibnitz had recently announced his doctrine of Pre-established Harmony—a doctrine in some ways not unlike the Nazis' New Order—according to which whatever happens in the world happens for the best. God had made the world and God was good; therefore it must be the best of all possible worlds and, therefore, whatever happened in it must, in spite of appearances to the contrary, be the best of all possible happenings. Voltaire plunges his hero and heroine through all the horrors which descended upon Europe during the Thirty Years' War. Every page brings its fresh outrage. The hero is whipped, wounded, starved, tortured; the heroine suffers unspeakably; parts of the bodies of ladies are cut off to feed starving ships' crews.....Through these appalling scenes walks and talks the philosopher, Pangloss, a disciple of Leibnitz, proving anew in regard to each fresh outrage not only that it might have been worse, but that, taking all the circumstances into account, it could not have been better; that, in fact, it was the best thing which could have happened

Gulliver And Gunpowder

Or take Swift. It is a pity that so many people's knowledge of Gulliver should be limited to the first Satire of the four that make up "Gulliver's Travels", for the "Voyake to Lilliput" is the mildest of them all, so mild that the world has been able to take its revenge on Swift by commending it to the young as a children's fairy tale. The "Voyage to Brobdingnag" is considerably more savage. Take, for example, the ironic bitterness of the scene in which Gulliver, admitted to the friendship of the king of Brobdingnag, proposes to let into the secret of gunpowder, in order that he might the better control the country and "destroy the whole metropolis, if ever it should pretend to dispute his absolute commands". The king is horror-stricken at the suggestion, amazed "how so impotent and grovelling an insect.....could entertain such inhuman ideas", and declares that he would rather lose half his kingdom than be privy to such a secret.

"A strange effect of narrow principles and views", comments Gulliver, "that a prince possessed of every quality which procures veneration, love and esteem, of strong parts, great wisdom, and profound learning, endowed with admirable talents, and almost adored by his subjects, should, from a nice, unnecessary scruple, whereof in Europe we can have no conception, let slip an opportunity put into his hands that would have made him absolute master of the lives, the liberties and the fortunes of his people. Neither do I say this with the least intention to detract from the many virtues of that excellent being whose character, I am sensible, will, on this account, be very much lessened in the opinion of an English reader: but I take this defect among them to have arisen from their ignorance, by not having hitherto reduced politics into a science, as the more acute wits of Europe have done."

It is needless, I think, to draw modern parallels.

More savage still is the Fourth Satire, in which mankind, conceived as purely bestial, is presented as living in a condition of servitude to horses in whom are concentrated all the virtues. Gulliver's equine master tries to understand how it is that men can go to war for moral reasons. To kill and maim out of sheer ferocity is, he holds, understandable, but to justify one's ferocity by reason, to dignify it with morality, how, he wants to know, is that possible?

English Reactions To Satire

The English are said as a nation to have little relish for satire. The weapons of the satirist are irony and wit, which are the weapons of the intellect, while our genius, it is said, lies in humour, which is the product of feelings. Moreover, we are a kindly people, and it is not in the milk of human kindness that the satirist dips his pen. Again, we have recently evolved the safety valve of nonsense. Not only are Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear the best nonsense-makers in the world, they are also ingrainedly English. Indeed it is inconceivable that any other nation could have produced them.

Nevertheless, throughout our literary history the vein of satire persists. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Peacock is satirizing the new worship of applied science, the mystic poets of the Lakeland school, and the recently educated working man. 'Crotchet Castle' has many fine qualities; it is full of boisterous good humour and first-rate dialogue, but pre-eminently it is a work of satire. At the end of the century Samuel Butler is making fun of the preferences and the prejudices which passed among the Victorians for morality and the puritanism which they miscalled religion. Consider, for example, the implications of his remark that God did not allow tobacco to be discovered earlier because He knew that, if He had done, St. Paul would certainly have forbidden its use....

Shaw, France, Huxley

The early plays of Shaw are satirical, as witness the picture of the successful business man, Mr Burgess, in 'Candida,' or of the New Woman, Mrs. Clandon, in 'You Never Can Tell,' (I am speaking of Englishmen, yet I cannot resist the temptation of mentioning Anatole France, a writer today neglected, whom everybody was reading in the pre- and immediately post-war world. 'Penguin Island' and 'The Wickerwork Woman' are the finest pieces of satire produced in the twentieth century. How delightful, for example, is France's reference to the majestic impartiality of the law which forbids rich and the poor alike to beg for bread or to go to sleep in doorways).

Aldous Huxley's early books, particularly 'Antic Hay,' are in the direct line of satirical descent and pillory the follies of the 'twenties, when people thought freely because they did not think at all, and to "sleep around" in the interests of self-development and the avoidance of complexes and repressions was the first duty of all emancipated men and women. Huxley's story, 'The Claxtons', is incidentally the best piece of satire that the vegetarian wholemeal bread-and-nut-butter-eating, fresh-air-demanding, back-to-naturing simple life-ing cult has yet provoked.

Chaplin To The Rescue

But when we come to the frightened 'thirties, whose monstrous growths of burgeoning doctrine cry out for the satirist, there is nobody to carry on the tradition. To demand a satirist of the calibre of Voltaire or Swift is no doubt unreasonable, but surely, one felt, as the bombast and the ranting of the Dictators rose to the outraged heavens, surely they should be somebody to prick the bubble of their nonsense, and to restore sanity to the world with healing laughter?

And now at last with the coming of 'The Great Dictator' there is somebody; there is, in fact, Charlie Chaplin. It is only when you see the film that you realize how feeble hitherto has been the offensive of the anti-Dictator literary front. Here are these ridiculous creatures strutting and posturing all over the boards of Europe, and what have we done to put them in their place? Well, there have been the productions of the Left Book Club—admirable, no doubt, and full of instruction for those who like them, but pervaded by a dullness which qualifies them to fulfil for the earnest young man of the twentieth century the role of the Sunday-school books of the nineteenth. They are undeniably righteous, but they have not, with one or two exceptions, succeeded in making righteousness readable.

Pleasure Of Hitting Back

How different is 'The Great Dictator.' Of course it is funny; parts of it, indeed, are funnier than anything that has appeared on the screen since Chaplin produced his last film. Chaplin is so great an actor that he can convey more by the turn of his finger or the lift of his eyebrows than the most accomplished of his contemporaries by the convulsions of his whole body. Some of the scenes, the Carpet scene at the Station, the scene of the Eating of the Puddings, the scene of the Quarrelling Dictators and the Mustard Sandwich, are the best slapstick that has ever split the sides of an audience. But the film is by no means continuously funny; nor is it in its comedy that its appeal primarily lies. Its distinction lies in the fact that it is the first occasion in which the Dictators have really been put in their places.

'Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne, reponam'?

Am I always to be a listener; am I never to hit back?

This is the first line of Juvenal's Satires, and it admirably expresses the pleasure which one takes in the Chaplin film, a film in which somebody for the first time really does "hit back." For the last ten years these lay figures of dictators have imposed themselves on the minds and imaginations of men Chaplin passes the rapier of his satire between their ribs and out trickles some sawdust and a little bran. For ten years they have inflated themselves like great balloons floating across the European sky, Chaplin gets to work on them and the balloons go pop.

(The scene in which Chaplin, as Hitler, woos a celluloid globe of the earth, hypnotizes it with his eye, tosses it in the air, dances with it, and finally explodes it—the bubble bursts and he is left holding an empty skin—is in the highest degree symbolical.) Nobody had ever laughed at them; nobody had shown them up for the ridiculous creatures they were. And now Chaplin has done it; the little man, in fact, has "hit back." As you gaze at the film the scales fall from your eyes and you see these men for what they are, idols driving men to their destruction who yet own no reality save by virtue of men's belief in them. You cannot see the film and retain that belief if ever you had it.

If It Succeeds It Is Art

I have heard that the speech with which the film ends, the speech that has been broadcast, has been criticized. It is not in character, it is said; the little Jewish barber could never have uttered it; and because it is not in character it destroys the film's pretension to be a work of art. Yet what of that? When the world is being ridden to destruction by megalomanics there are things more important than the production of works of art. The only question that it is relevant to ask about the speech is, does it succeed? Does it, that is to say, convey and movingly convey its message of humanity and liberation to the millions who are hypnotized by the Dictators? For my part I can only say that emphatically it does succeed. And if it succeeds, surely it is art. I am reminded of something that Shaw once said about style: "Effectiveness of assertion is the Alpha and Omega of style. He who has nothing to assert has no style and can have none. He who has something to assert will go as far in point of style as its momentousness and his conviction will carry him. Disprove his assertion after it is made, yet his style remains." To which I will add this from Aristotle: "Impossibilities are justifiable if they serve the end of poetry....if they make the effect striking."

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Replacing The "Hood"

American Paper's Suggestion

LONDON: May 26.

The "Daily Telegraph's" New York Correspondent cabled on May 25:—

To say that Americans have been stunned by the destruction of the "Hood" is to describe mildly their reaction to yesterday's unexpected demonstration of Nazi striking power in the North Atlantic.

One newspaper published in Colorado, the "Alamosa Courier" to-day published an article urging President Roosevelt to give Great Britain the new United States battleship "North Carolina" to replace the "Hood."

To the public the loss of the "Hood" demonstrates in a striking manner the enormous task of the British Navy which is spread thinly over the seven seas. It has dramatised in grim reality the Battle of the Atlantic.

Supporters of convoys are likely to urge their fellow-countrymen to redouble their efforts.

The "Daily Mail's" New York Correspondent cabled on May 25 about the "Hood" incident:—

The fact that a German naval detachment was able to reach the Greenland area has shocked the Administration and caused a re-examination of the North Atlantic situation. As a result of the loss of the "Hood" far greater American naval help is expected.

BRITAIN'S NEW NIGHT DEFENCES

LONDON: May 23.

The "News Chronicle" of May 21 wrote:—

Since the Germans are so evidently worried by the R.A.F.'s greatly improved night defences, which were revealed a few days ago by the announcement of a new radio device invented in Canada, the Air Ministry has decided to give less information of night bomber losses.

Neither the method of shooting down nor the place of crashing is to be disclosed. The enemy will not be allowed to learn whether their planes were brought down by A.A. fire, balloon barrage, night fighters or other means.

Can Allies Hold Crete?

How Many Men Will Nazis Sacrifice?

LONDON: May 24.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent, Christopher Buckley, cabled from Cairo on may 23—:

According to broadcast reports of German origin received in Cairo, the Nazis are estimated to be using about 650 troop-carrying planes plying ceaselessly between Crete and and Greek mainland.

Large numbers of invading troops have been landed in open country. The Germans gave evidence in Greece of their ability to land troop-carriers in very restricted areas, and this has been of great value to them in Crete, which is mainly mountainous.

The possibility of employing aircraft carriers to meet the air invasion of Crete is regarded as impracticable in view of the huge masses of German aircraft and the comparatively few planes that vessels could launch against them.

In addition the aircraft carrier is a vulnerable ship, and could be used in confined waters only with grave risk. With regard to the reinforcement of British troops in Crete, it is pointed out that our troop-carrying planes would have to make landings in the face of almost unopposed enemy bombing. On the other hand our position so far as ammunition supplies are concerned is far more favourable than the Germans'.

What Was "Bismarck's" Mission?

"Important Secret Task Off Africa"

LONDON: May 27

The "Daily Telegraph" Naval Correspondent writes on May 27:—

It may be estimated that a period of hours elapsed from the time the "Hood" was sunk and last night's successful torpedo attack on the "Bismarck." The German battleship is known to have suffered damage in her engagement with the "Hood" when she was 40 hours steaming from her nearest refuge in Norwegian waters, and is also believed to have been hit by a torpedo on the 24th evening in the first attack by naval aircraft.

The chase of the "Bismarck" of which the full story cannot yet be told, will take its place among the finest exploits of the Navy.

She was in a Norwegian port on the 21st; she was at sea on the 22nd, but, thanks to the perfect co-operation of the R.A.F., the long-distance flight of the Fleet Air Arm and the Navy's surface ships, she was caught before she could do the work she had set out to perform.

It may be said that the sacrifice of the "Hood" has prevented any one of several serious possibilities. Had the "Bismarck" got farther south, she might have met supply ships, and from that point might have been used for secret work off West Africa or the western coast of Europe.

Obviously it was an important task, for the Germans would not have sent out their most modern battleship of 35,000 tons. She was intercepted and turned away from her object at the cost of a battle cruiser that was 23 years old. The enemy's aim for the time being has been completely frustrated.

When the immense distances to be covered are considered, the contacting of the "Bismarck" in the first place and yesterday evening's attack on her point to very fine staff work.

OUTPUT OF TANKS AND GUNS

British Factories Achieve Record

LONDON: May 24.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Military Correspondent wrote on May 23:—

In the first quarter of this year the output of both tanks and guns of British factories exceeded by 50 per cent the figure for the final quarter of last year, which was the best period of 1940, and constituted a record.

Present indications are that the increase in production has been further accelerated since the end of March and that the current quarter will establish a new high record both for guns and tanks.

Reports from all over the country indicate that the effect of air raids on production has been substantially less than the enemy expected, while bombing has in no way diminished the morale of workers.

In some of our war factories machines are producing at 40, and in some cases 50, per cent above their rated capacity. Six months ago Government experts had declared that the rate of output now being achieved by these machines would be impossible

HOW CAN HITLER INVADE ENGLAND?

(Continued from page 6)

army for dealing with parachutists and for defending key points.

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All this refers to the advance party of the invaders who will have assumed evade the navy by taking to the air; but without support, this advance party is nothing more than a raid. A main force of at least 10 divisions, presumably armoured divisions, must follow up the advance force, and these divisions must take to the sea.

They must embark at ports which will be heavily attacked from the air and get across a channel in which a superior naval force will be operating.

It is sometimes said that they may try to cover the sea passage with minefields. But those who say this do not seem to realise what a big job it is to lay a large minefield, and that it is a job requiring man ships of a special type. It is hardly to be supposed that the British Navy is going to fold its arms and watch German minelayers operating in the Channel as a preliminary to the passage of a German expeditionary force.

Mines, of course, can be laid from the air; and indeed they are laid by this method every night, both by British and German planes. But, owing to the limited load of a plane, such operations are only suitable for estuaries, harbours and narrow passages.

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The German naval force would, as I have pointed out, have to cross the sea, in the face of a naval force greatly superior to anything the Germans could produce. It has always been considered that it is suicide for an army to take to the sea if the enemy commands the sea routes.

In the Napoleonic wars, the French were always trying to entice our fleet away during the period when Napoleon was hoping to invade England. In this war the Germans have on two occasions passed considerable quantities of men and material across the sea. The first was their invasion of Norway, the second their invasion of Libya

In both these cases, particularly the first case, the British fleet was faced with the task of operating in very narrow waters which were protected by large concentrations of enemy aircraft. And it is certainly one of the lessons of the war, that air power has limited the use of sea power within areas of sea which are adjacent to aerodromes

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But, in the case of an invasion of Britain, the invaders would not be in the same happy position as they were in the operations across the Skagerrak to Oslo, for in the case of the British Isles, the British Air Force would be operating from its home aerodromes and, as over Dunkirk and later in the Battle of Britain, should be able to keep the sky reasonably clear of German dive-bombers and so permit British naval units to smash up the convoys carrying the invading troops.

But let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that after tremendous losses (and they would be tremendous) a substantial force of German troops managed to get a footing on British soil. It has got to keep itself supplied.

In Napoleon's scheme for invasion of Great Britain it was arranged that much of his cavalry force was to embark in the barges taking with them only saddles and bridles, the horses were to be found in Britain.

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I think we can safely assume that it would be imprudent of the Generals commanding Panzer divisions to take it for granted that they would be able to refuel at village petrol pumps in Great Britain, even if they took the precaution of bringing forged coupons with them.

It is quite out of the question for a German force of any size to be kept supplied in Great Britain with fuel, ammunition, and reinforcements of men and material except across the sea and through the facilities of a large port.

Against that vital line of sea communications would be hurled the full strength of British sea power, and it is the existence of that sea power which, in my judgment, makes any attempt to invade and conquer Britain, as distinct from raiding Britain, an extremely hazardous operation.

Nevertheless, we must be ready for it, since Hitler may yet be forced to attempt this desperate remedy for a solution of the difficulties in which he will sooner or later find himself.



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KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIANS EXONERATED

Charge Of Treachery To Allies Is Now Proved To Be Entirely Without Foundation

An All-India Radio Broadcast by Mr. JOSSELYN HENNESSY from Simla on May 28, 1941.

To-day a year ago, Monsieur Paul Reynaud, Prime Minister of France, made the following statement over the radio:

"I must announce to the people of France a grave event which took place last night .... King Leopold III of the Belgians without a word to the French and British soldiers laid down his arms. This is a fact without precedent in history."

The French Prime Minister's statement both in fact and in its implications was untrue. The fact is attested by numerous witnesses, amongst whom are all the members of the Belgian Cabinet, Admiral Sir Roger Keyes who was British Liaison Officer with King Leopold between May 10, the date of the German invasion of Belgium and May 27, eve of the Belgian surrender, and by the United States Ambassador to Belgium —all these are unanimous in attesting that King Leopold warned General Weygand in person on May 21st that unless the French army in France could break through the German line which by then had almost cut off Belgium from France, the allied armies in Belgium would be annihilated or reduced to a condition where further resistance would be impossible. General Weygand planned the attack which the King requested but it never came off. On May 25th a meeting of the British, French and Belgian Generals in Belgium reaffirmed that surrender of all but the forces which could be evacuated over the channel to England was inevitable. The King informed them that he would continue to fight as long as he could to protect their evacuation but gave due notice that it was impossible to hold out much longer without more allied aid in the air and without supplies of food and ammunition.

On May 27, all Belgian reserves were thrown into the battle and ammunition was largely exhausted. There remained to the Belgian forces an area equivalent approximately to 25 miles square, within which were crushed together the Belgian army, the Franco-British troops, the local population and hundreds of thousands of refugees, amounting in all to about 3,000,000 people. To have found fresh arms and ammunition for the Belgian army and to have fed these 3,000,000 people would have been impossible; further resistance would only have led to a massacre on a scale unknown to history.

In these circumstances, the King of the Belgians, having carried out his promise to protect the evacuation of the French and British forces from Dunkirk, laid down his arms. He signed no armistice, he entered into no negotiations; he surrendered and was taken prisoner of war.

BELGIUM FIGHTS ON

Belgium has signed no separate peace with the enemy and her government continues to wage war against Germany, pooling all her strength with Britain: ships, men, money, colonial output and produce. The defence of a part of the English coast has been entrusted to Belgian units and the Belgian Empire and merchant marine continue the fight.

No shadow of reproach fell on the other small countries, Norway, Holland and Yugoslavia when organised armed resistance ceased on their national territories; to Belgium and to her King Leopold alone has the stigma of a shameful surrender been reserved. It is only just to a noble King and to a gallant people that the terrible accusation should be recognised as wholly without foundation. It is noteworthy that it has never been made by the British Prime Minister or by any British leader. Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons on May 28 last year:

"I have no intention of suggesting to the House that we should attempt at this moment to pass judgment upon the action of the King of the Belgians in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian army. That army has fought very bravely and has both suffered and inflicted heavy losses."

Monsieur Reynaud's accusation was repeated by the Belgian Government which was then on French soil but that Government, when furnished with the complete facts, immediately withdrew its strictures on the King and on September 2, 1940, for example, Monsieur Albert de Vleeschauwer, Belgian Minister of Colonies, said in a public speech in Liverpool:

"Our King, His Majesty Leopold III, after personally leading his army in battle from the very beginning, wished to share the lot of his soldiers and was at the time of the surrender on May 28th, made prisoner just as were his troops. As is the case of the regular army officers, he continues to be a prisoner and conducts himself under all circumstances as a prisoner, without taking any part in the Government of our country's affair."

PAUL REYNAUD

The sole authority for this unjust allegation is Monsieur Paul Reynaud. Now Monsieur Reynaud is a friend of mine; in the years before I came out to India I saw much of him and he inspired in me both admiration and affection. Paul Reynaud, the last democratic Prime Minister of France, the man who resigned rather than sign an armistice with Germany, is at Nazi instigation in a Vichy prison awaiting his trial as a man who, forsooth, betrayed his country; he cannot reply to the question: "On what authority did you accuse King Leopold of treachery?" And I suggest that there is no need to indulge in recrimination and to blackguard a man who cannot reply. What we do want to do is to bear witness to the loyalty and courage of King Leopold. The motives which led Monsieur Reynaud to accuse him are irrelevant to that.

Belgium is but one more example of a small country which clung blindly to its neutrality in a world which no longer has room for neutrals. Gone are the days when treaties meant something, when formal declarations of war preceded hostilities; Germany has changed all that.

By decrees of October 13, 1937, the German Government solemnly confirmed its determination not to infringe the inviolability and integrity of Belgium under any circumstances and to respect at all times Belgian territory. With disarming Nazi spontaneity, Germany solemnly renewed this engagement on August 26, 1939.

It was after these solemn declarations that without warning at 4 a. m. on May 10, 1940, the soldiers garrisoning the key Belgian fort of Eben Emael, near Liege, suddenly found themselves in the middle of a battle. Germans had dropped down in their rear from gliders and parachutes without a sound.

WHY BOTHER?

One really wonders why some hours later the German Ambassador in Brussels bothered to observe the formality of informing the Belgian Foreign Minister that Germany was sending forces into Belgium to protect her neutrality which was, he said, threatened by Britain and France. Surely the fact must have been only too apparent to the Belgians by then.

But when Britain's victory rids the world of the Nazi menace, there should be a great welcome for Belgium and her gallant King who refused to come to terms with the enemy. Of King Leopold's personality I will quote the words of Mr. Joseph Davies, formerly United States Ambassador to Belgium:

"In the King of the Belgians I found a man approximately forty years of age whose marked characteristics were a magnificent and athletic physique, great seriousness of demeanour, unusual modesty, and a personality which indicated a quiet, resolute strength, and serious moral purpose. He was a hard worker; took all his duties with the greatest earnestness; was a clean living man, whose reputation was above suspicion. His Government was his all absorbing business. He was not only the titular head, he was the actual leader of his Government. Outside his work and his family, his absorbing interests were mountain climbing and golf. He kept himself physically fit and always looked in the pink of condition. In my judgment he was an exceptionally able, serious and strong man and was not the kind of a man who would nervously break under strain.

"In this connection, it should not be forgotten", continues Mr. Davies, "that had the King of the Belgians taken an airplane to Paris or to London, leaving his army to the command of his Chief of Staff in the field, he would have been relieved of the personal criticism from those who have been the most bitter in their denunciation. There is no doubt but what King Leopold walked in the Garden of Gethsemane through that night of decision. He made his choice, not by the easiest way. His decision once more, he travelled the rugged path of what he considered to be duty and honour. He elected to travel that path to be with his soldiers and to remain with his people in their trouble."

American Food For Britain

First Shipload Gratefully Received: U. S. Thanked

LONDON, May 31.

The first shipload of food sent to Britain by the United States under the Lease and Lend Act reached a British port to-day. It included one thousand tons of flour, over four million eggs and 120 thousand pounds of cheese.

President Roosevelt's "Defence Expediter" in England, Mr. W. A. Harriman, was at the docks to welcome the ship. It was the first practical application of his declaration before leaving America that the "job of feeding Britain is one of America's major problems." Aboard the ship, where unloading was already beginning, Mr. Harriman formally transferred the cargo, paid for by American citizens and acquired for Britain by the United States Department of Agriculture, to the British Food Minister, Lord Woolton, who received it on behalf of the British Government. He ate a chunk of cheese from Wisconsin specially cut for him, and he handed over a cheese of 20 pounds for division among the unloading staff. eggs, produced in Nebraska, were labelled "strictly fresh laid." Two dockers guaranteed them when they sucked the contents from the shells of two eggs.

THANKS MANY TO U. S.

A Food Ministry Official said that the supplies would be distributed to the consumers through the ordinary trade channels.

On the dockside Lord Woolton expressed Britain's thanks to America. "Mr. Harriman, I should like to tell you how grateful I am to your country for having sent all this produce to the people of Britain. It is just what is wanted for our dock labourers and miners to help them keep up the magnificent struggle which they are making. You are giving us real encouragement and the things that are really vital."

Mr. Harriman replied: "The President appreciates that right good food is as important to the people as powder to the gun or petrol to the airplane and the American people are ready to help, any way they can, the British people in the struggle".—Reuter.

Canadian Cheese For Britain

LONDON: May 24.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Ottawa Correspondent cabled on May 23:—

The Canadian Dairy Products Board announced to-day that all cheese produced in Ontario and Quebec will be exported until further notice to Britain.

These two provinces produce 93 per cent of Canada's cheese and the order means that until the shipments to Britain are well on the way, no new cheese will be sold to Canadian consumers.

GERMAN "TOURISTS" ON FR. STEAMER "WINNIPEG"

Vichy Ambassador's Protest Against U. S. Suggestion

VICHY, June 1.

American newspaper suggestions that the Germans found aboard the French steamer "Winnipeg", when intercepted by a British warship near Martinique, were "tourists", bound for the French island for the purpose of stirring up trouble, have been the subject of a protest lodged with the United States Government by M. Henry Haye, the Vichy Ambassador in Washington.

According to a Washington dispatch to the official Vichy News Agency, M. Haye declared all Germans concerned were emigrants carrying regular visas from authorities of South American countries and were travelling to those countries, 'via' Martinique.—Reuter.

NOTED NOVELIST DEAD

Sir Hugh Walpole Passes At Age Of 56

LONDON, June 1.

The death occurred of Sir Hugh Walpole, this morning.—Reuter.

(Sir Hugh Walpole was the son of the late Bishop of Edinburg. At the time of his death his age was 56. He was a novelist and his First Book "the Wooden Horse" was published in 1909. He served in the Russian Army early in the war and later as King's Messenger. He also served at the Foreign Office.

He was the author of a large number of novels, including "Fortitude", "The Green Mirror", "The Fortress", "Knighted May", "The Joyful Delaneys", "a Prayer for my Son," etc.)

WEEKLY BALANCE SHEET

Germans Lose 9 Aircraft And British 2

LONDON, May 31.

During the week ended at dawn on May 31, nine German aircraft were shot down over and around Britain. During the same period two British aircraft were lost in this area.

EFFECTIVE RAIDS BY R. A. F.

LONDON:—R. A. F. raids over Germany and German-occupied territory during the week ended May 30th, were restricted by weather. Despite unfavourable weather conditions, R. A. F. bombers vigorously attacked industrial targets at Cologne on two nights. A particularly successful daylight attack was also made on the enemy-occupied aerodrome at Lannion in Brittany. British aircraft flying a few feet above the ground destroyed seven enemy fighters on the ground, damaged several others, demolished a hangar and left the aerodrome hidden in smoke.

Other targets including industrial objectives in North-West Germany and ports and aerodromes in occupied territory, notably Boulogne and Saint Nazaire, were also attacked.

In attacks on enemy shipping off the enemy and enemy-occupied coasts, at least ten ships were hit and damaged or set on fire. Four of these have probably sunk. Offensive patrols were continued over the Channel and enemy coasts. From these operations eight British aircraft are missing, while two German aircraft were shot down.—Reuter.

POPULATION OF SIND

Final Figures Put It To 4,521,293

Hindus 24 p.c. And Muslims 70 p.c.: Karachi Records Population Of 3,599,497

KARACHI, May 31.

The final census figures issued by Mr. H. T. Lambrick, I.C.S., Census Officer for Sind 1941, reveal that the total population of the province is 4,521,293, of which 2,486,467 are males. The Hindus of the province total 1,064,967 forming 24 per cent, while Muslim number 3,194,839 represent 70 per cent of the population. Karachi city recorded a population of 3,599,497 of which 142,413 are Hindus and 152,379 are Muslims.

It is recalled that in 1921 the census when Sind formed part of the Bombay Presidency the total population recorded was 3,887,070, of which 1,015,220 were Hindus and 2,830,800 were Muslims.

It is explained that the proportion between Muslims and Hindus has been maintained in the present census also.—A. P.

RANCHI:—The Industries Department of the Government of Bihar will award two scholarships of Rs. 30 per month each for training at the Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta, in the technology of tanning and leather chemistry. The scholarships are open to matriculates and applications are to be made to the Industries Department, Patna, till the 15th July, 1941.

Wastage Incurred By Germans In Crete Carnage

So Much For R. A. F. To Smash Such Distance To Travel To Do It

LONDON, May 26.

A "Daily Express" reporter at Cairo cabled on May 25:

More than 250 smashed and crashed German aircraft lie scattered over Crete. More wreckage, including many stove-in fishing boats, is being washed up everywhere along the northern coasts.

German salvage gangs are pulling damaged machines off the two runways at Malemi and abandoning them on a beach already piled up with torn fabric and burned engines.

The Nazis are apparently prepared for enormous wastage. Men, stores, machines and boats are being flung in as though they were ready for any loss up to 100 per cent.

Diving on Malemi, the one point the enemy holds securely and is trying frantically to enlarge, R. A. F. bombers and long-range fighters found nearly 40 troop-carriers standing on the landing field and at least another 60 along the beach.

Men were racing back and forth between the machines, tearing out stores, tuning up engines and getting the aircraft back into the sky again to give place to others cruising overhead for landing space.

Against this ant-like concentration, the R. A. F. flung every bomb they had while the fighters dived to machine-gun the beaches.

The only trouble is there is so much to hit and so far for us to go to hit it.

From Junkers 52s at Malemi, the enemy has succeeded in disembarking a number of light field guns and mortars and, with these, is trying to establish a definite front against the Imperial forces dug in round Canea.

The Germans have not yet succeeded in landing tanks to counter our own which have been constantly in action since the 20th.

Quantities of heavier equipment are known to have been aboard the sea convoys which were either sunk or broken up before reaching the island. One of these convoys did effect a landing at Suda Bay but was driven off from the shore.

Win or lose now, Crete's carnage has knocked the blitz quality out of the air-borne division.

GERMAN LOSSES IN CRETE

LONDON: May 24.

The "Daily Express" Military Correspondent writes on Crete on May 24:—

At a conservative estimate 10,000 men have been knocked out in the land operations.

Hitler is using up his specially trained troops far too fast. He is not getting results to justify his casualty rate.

War On American Doorstep

LONDON, May 26.

"The Times'" Washington Correspondent cabled on May 25:—

News of German naval and air activity in the region of Greenland and Iceland blazed into prominence with tidings of the loss of the "Hood" and continuing pursuit of the enemy raiding squadron. It brings war nearly to the American doorstep and draws to high tension the feeling that the time is past for anything but action.

RELEASE OF FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR

Sequel To Vichy-Reich Agreement

LONDON, May 31.

The liberation of those French prisoners of war who are ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 war has started in accordance with the recent agreement between Vichy and Germany. An announcement to this effect was made by M. Scapini, the French Delegate, dealing with prisoners of war, according to the Toulouse radio. It added that 5,000 French prisoners who are either ill or seriously wounded will also be freed.—Reuter.

Duce's Private Secretary Resigns

ROME, May 31.

Doctor Osvaldo Sebastiani, Principal Private Secretary to Mussolini, for the last seven years, has resigned "for private reasons", according to an official announcement in Rome on Saturday night. The statement adds: "The Duce expressed to Dr. Sebastiani his appreciation of the work he has done". Sgr. Nicolo de Cesare is named his successor —Reuter.

Survivors Of "Zamzam"

MADRID, May 31.

Hundred and nineteen survivors of the Egyptian steamer "Zamzam" crossed the frontier from France at Irun this morning. They are staying at San Sebastian before continuing the journey to Portugal. 21 American ambulance drivers have been detained in France and two wounded passengers have also remained.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE



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